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CZINEGE SPEECH CLOSES DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING

LD060659 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar have received at Central Committee headquarters the heads of the military delegations attending the 17th session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee in Budapest. Mihaly Korom participated in the meeting which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere. Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee and deputy premier, was also present.

During the 3 decades of its existence the joint military might of the Warsaw Pact has been strengthened, and the close cooperation of the member-states has deepened, the leadership of the troops and the staff has been modernized, and the technical battle equipment meets every requirement. This was said by the chairman of the meeting, Lajos Czinege, in his closing speech. He highlighted the following:

[Begin Czinege recording] Esteemed ministerial committee, dear comrades: The ministerial committee, as always, also discussed matters of great importance that serve to further increase the development, battle readiness [word indistinct] of our defense community, the unified military forces of the Warsaw Pact. It has especially great importance in our days when as a result of the adventuristic policy of the leading military circles of NATO, primarily of the United States, the international situation has extraordinarily worsened, when an unprecedented burden is placed upon the shoulders of the unified military forces to maintain the peace of the socialist community and the entire world and to defeat every adventurist attempt. I think that if, in the implementation of the accepted resolutions, this goal-oriented cooperation and mutual readiness to act is expressed as it was at this meeting, then these resolutions will become significant promoters within a short time of the battle readiness of our Armed Forces.

Naturally, during this implementation, all of us have to realistically take into account the economic capacity and ability of our respective countries, for it is this that provides the main basis for our endeavors to strengthen our defense. [end recording]

Session Ends, Document Signed

LD051333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar received the heads of the military delegations attending the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee at the MSZMP Central Committee headquarters. It was affirmed at the meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, that it was particularly important in the complex international conditions of the present to ensure the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the Armed Forces of member-states. The Defense Ministers' Committee ended its meeting today with the signing of a final document.

DEFENSE MINISTER MURRA SPEAKS AT TIRANA PARADE

AU291150 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0908 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Speech delivered by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of people's defense, at 29 November military and civilian parade in Tirana on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation -- live]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and volunteers, commanders and commisars, people of Tirana and of all Albania, honored comrades and guests, all the Albanian people and their Armed Forces are today celebrating one of the most memorable dates in their national history, the date of 29 November, the date of the country's liberation and of the triumph of the people's revolution. Permit me on this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and our beloved leader, the Supreme Commander of our Army Comrade Enver Hoxha, to greet you [applause] cordially and to wish you happy festivities.

Forty years ago, Albania, our beloved homeland, was liberated through struggle, blood, and sacrifices, [word indistinct] once and for all, and genuine freedom and independence were won. For the first time in their history, our people, led courageously and farsightedly by their party, took power in their own hands and became masters of their own destinies.

The Albanian people come to the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of their liberation united more than ever around the party, with great victories in the country's socialist construction and with clear prospects and unshakeable confidence in their own future. Through the tireless toil and [word indistinct] of the workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and of all the working people, our country overcame its centuries-old backwardness and the difficulties of growth, defeating the plans and conspiracies of internal and external enemies, of the imperialists and revisionists, and made the new Socialist Albania prosper economically and culturally, [word indistinct] and strengthen the country's defense.

With its principled and independent foreign policy; with its determined stand against the aggressive and expansionist actions of the superpowers and of the forces of reaction; and in defense of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples for peace and international security Socialist Albania enjoys high prestige in the international arena.

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the party's program for full construction of the socialist society, together with the situation in the world and around us, call on us to work even harder to fulfill the tasks of the state economic anc cultural plan, to continually steel our moral and political unity around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, to maintain our revolutionary vigilance, and to be always ready and militarily trained to defend the country's freedom and independence and the victories of socialism. With the party's ideals and Comrade Enver's teachings in our minds and hearts, our people will, in the future also, fight with all their might and unshakeable confidence in the great cause of the revolution, always emerging triumphant. [applause]

Long live the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and of the people's revolution. [applause]

Long live our heroic Albanian people. [applause]

Long live our glorious party and our beloved leader, the Supreme Commander of our Armed Forces Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause]

Glory to Marxism-Leninism. [shouts of "hurrah"]

GREEK FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks Begin

AU040815 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- A Greek delegation, headed by the alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias, arrived yesterday in our country on an official and friendly visit. It was welcomed by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

Talks were conducted yesterday in Tirana between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and the delegation of the Republic of Greece, headed by the alternate minister of foreign affairs, Karolos Papoulias. During the talks, which were conducted in a friendly spirit, the two sides expressed the desire for further development of the relations of good neighbourliness between the two countries in fields of mutual interest. Present at the talks were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

The alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias and the persons accompanying him yesterday afternoon visited the New Albania Exhibition. There they were received by the vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gani Qemo. During the visit to the exhibition, the alternate minister of foreign affairs of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, became acquainted with and expressed interest in the development of industry and various branches of the economy, culture, health, education, etc. He was particularly impressed by the achievements in energetics and pointed to the great progress in agriculture.

Received by Malile

AU042023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Reis Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, this morning received Karolos Papoulias, alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. The meeting was also attended by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece. Apostolos Papasliotis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today hosted a lunch in honor of Karolos Papoulias, alternate minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece. During the lunch, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, toasts were raised to the friendship between the Albanian and Greek people and to the further development of relations between the two countries.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU042025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Agreements on internaional road transportation, cultural exchanges, scientific and technological cooperation, telecommunications, and postal services, together with a number of pertinent protocols, were signed today in Tirana between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece.

The agreements were signed on the Albanian side respectively by Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, and (Ferid Mesali), director general of telecommunications. On the Greek side, the agreements were signed by Karolos Papoulias, alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, and Apostolos Papasliotis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The signing ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Science and Technology; Sefedin Cela, chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts; Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries; Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece, and others.

Received by Adil Carcani

AU042019 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Karolos Papoulias, alternate foreign minister of Greece, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. The meeting was also attended by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Greece. Apostolos Papasliotis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Papandreou Message Delivered

AU051931 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] As has been announced, at his meeting with Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Karolos Papoulias, alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, handed over a friendly message on behalf of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

After his warm and friendly greetings addressed to Comrade Adil Carcani, Prime Minister Papandreou stresses, among other things, his pleasure at the positive development of relations between Greece and Albania recently. He stresses that the visit to Athens on the part of Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Albania, gave to these relations a new qualitative development, which is now confirmed also by Mr. Papoulias' presence in Tirana.

This visit, which happily coincides with the celebration of Albania's National Day, will be crowned with success and will thus contribute to the extension of cooperation between Greece and Albania.

The message goes on to say that considerable progress has been made in the relations between our two countries, which are in accordance with the particular historic links existing between the Albanian and Greek peoples, with the absolute necessity of having an effective good-neighborliness, and in accordance with the cause of peace and security in the Balkans.

The continuation of the Greek-Albanian dialogue, which has now begun on the basis of equality, will contribute to building most sincere relations, friendly understanding, confidence, and friendship between our two countries. My government's policy of friendship toward the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the message says, is as clear as it is sincere. You may rest assured that it will also be continuous and stable, because this constitutes the desire of the Greek people and is an absolute necessity dictated by the present times.

Please, convey my warmest greetings to Mr Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and Mr. Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Mr. Andreas Papandreou concludes his message with best wishes for the well-being of the amicable Albanian people.

BERLIN FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION VIEWED

AU051152 Sofia BTA in English 1059 GMT 5 Dec 84

["For Switching Over to Dialogue and Constructive Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- In its entirety the communique of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states calls for dialogue and constructive policy in Europe and the world.

This is becoming ever more important in view of the situation of perilous tension continuing through the fault of NATO on the old continent and on a global scale.

The fact that the ministers attached major importance to the situation in Europe, without treating it apart from the general state of the international situation, is only natural.

The attention of the aggressive forces to the continent and launching military measures in its area, and the development of doctrines perilous for the European and world situation, justifies the particular interest of the Warsaw Treaty states in Europe. The deployment of the U.S. missiles in the proximity of the socialist community borders, as well as the latest NATO decisions from Brussels to increase the military infrastructure, the ammunition, conventional weapons and the doctrine of "striking a blow on the second echelon" of the enemy from bases in Europe are symptoms which cannot be passed over without the necessary serious measures.

At this background particularly alarming become the concepts contesting the borders and sociopolitical realities established after World War II. The voice from Berlin of the inviolability of the postwar borders must not be underestimated at any cost.

The communique not only gives a picture of the imperialist policy in Europe and the world. It appeals for sensible approaches to disarmament and lays the emphasis on the need from switching over to a policy of realism and businesslike interaction in resolving the problems in Europe and the other continents. Such an evolution presupposes a lot of things, but one of the first ones is giving up the drive for unilateral superiority in the military sphere. This is the main condition to blockade the arms race being fanned up by imperialist circles on the earth, already making attempts at transferring to to space.

There are things which seemingly favour one country or a group of countries. One of the most monstrous is that of turning outer space into a firing ground. Militarizing the vault of heaven can have fatal aftermaths for both its perpetrators and world peace. This policy was branded as madness even by sober minds overseas. And with good reason it was condemned in Berlin.

In its entire spectrum the arms race and the doctrines related to it for striking blows and starting wars of any kind verge on a monstrous lack of responsibility. This is the very reason why the communique labels them so categorically as a source of tension and evils unforseeable for the life on the earth.

There is one way and it is, unfortunately, the only one, that of gradual disarmament on the European Continent and all over the world. The time has come for certain circles to soberly consider the whole series of peace proposals of the socialist countries, which in their integrity stimulate the political will of the governments to look for the possible and not the desired for some or other selfish motive.

This is exactly why the Warsaw Treaty member-states welcome the agreement on negotiations reached by the USSR and the USA, regarding the nuclear and space weapons. It is obvious that with this first step there starts a long, but vital for the people's survival road, if the goodwill, so far was missing, is there.

OPEN LETTERS SENT TO MAGISTRATE IN ANTONOV CASE

Letter One

AU051110 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 4 Dec 84

["Mystification Dr. Martella! Letters of Mr Boyan Traykov to Dr. Ilario Martella" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- Today, RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries the first of a series of letters which the journalist Mr Boyan Traykov has written to the Italian Investigating Magistrate Dr. Ilario Martella in Rome.

In the letters, as the author himself points out, he will analyse and comment on Martella's decision based on the investigation of the papal assassination attempt. As is known, with his decision, the investigating magistrate indicts and arraigns before court the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev ad well as four Turkish nationals.

Mr Boyan Traykov explains that he has written these letters because of the investigating magistrate's refusal to take part in an open televised discussion with him on the indictment. The discussion was suggested by the Italian Telegiornale-Uno television programme and Martella refused to take part because under a statutory prohibition, investigating magistrates may not discuss in public matters on which the court has not yet pronounced judgment.

In connection with this statement of Dr. Martella's Mr. Boyan Traykov points out that the investigating magistrate has already given a press conference at which he discussed in public these matters, he has given interviews and selected pasaages from his indictment which now fill the pages of hundreds of newspapers in the West. In breach of the law, Prosecutor Antonio Albano also gave interviews.

"For this reason I cannot accept your considerations", Mr Boyan Traykov writes. "Though I fully understand your fears to participate in the discussion in question. You know better than anyone else, the hollow and fragile verbal construct of your indictment, that it does not have a leg to stand on and that it cannot vindicate the right and the honour to bear your signature. Your signature has already sanctioned the testimonial of the slander, and in the eyes of the Bulgarian and the Italian public, in the eyes of the whole international community. You have already taken the responsibility on yourself and now you have to face the protests, the letter of Mr. Boyan Traykov reads in part.

Mr Boyan Traykov stresses that investigating magistrate Ilario Martella's indictment of Antonov, Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev on charges of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II is totally unjust, without the slightest proof of their guilt. In order to bring the case to the court under Article 374 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, the investigating magistrate must have "sufficient evidence' and Dr. Ilario Martella does not provide any damning evidence whatsoever against the three Bulgarians.

"You have based your decision on Agca's testimony which is your one and only argument and which could have had the evidential force from the viewpoint of formal law had it not been for the classical condition that a testifying witness must be completely credible witness", Mr Boyan Traykov points out. He stresses that Agca cannot be held trustworthy because he is a repeated offender with one life sentence, one death sentence and with many more crimes on his record, such as the use of forged documents, fraud, robbery and so on. Agca is the principal in the first degree of the attempted assassination. The most natural inference that can be drawn from Agca's testimony against other people is that he expects a reward in acknowledgement in the form of a partial or absolute pardon by the president of the republic. Agca is an outright liar. Martella himself has been compelled to mention more than one hundred of his lies in the indictment alone, and what is more, these concern substantial circumstances of the crime.

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that Ilario Martella has seen his only chance in basing the indictment on what he calls circumstantial evidence, because circumstantial evidence makes it possible for the judiciary panel to draw conclusions and evaluations guided by their inner conviction. "But in civilized countries including Italy, there are statutory provisions setting limits to the manifestation of subjective opinion in administering justice and explicitly demanding that circumstantial evidence, when used, should represent a coherent whole. There should be not a crack in the whole for it would invalidate it. The conclusion thus drawn upon the basis of circumstantial evidence should allow no other interpretation" Mr. Boyan Traykov points out.

Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses that not only does investigating magistrate Ilario Martella's indictment lack any proofs, but that it also fails to produce even a single circumstantial evidence pointing to the involvement of Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vassilev in the conspiracy and the perpetration of the attempt on the life of John Paul II.

"The telephone calls and the appointments in various apartments and restaurants, the scoutings of St Peter's Square, in which Agca claims he has taken part together with Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev have remained mere words which failed to find any corroboration, direct or indirect. Neither from the moral, nor from the legal point of view can we trust Agca's testimony, nor does it carry any evidential force, especially if we bear in mind that no fact or circumstance corroborates its veracity" Mr Boyan Traykov writes. In the course of more than two years of investigation and despite the extraordinary effort to put in numerous interrogations, comparisons, checks, expertises and inquiries, not a scintilla of evidence has been discovered, be it direct or indirect, which would even hint at the complicity of the said Bulgarians in the attempted murder of the pope. What is more, many facts and circumstances have been established, which unambiguously and categorically substantiate complete innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev".

Mr Boyan Traykov puts the following questions to the investigating magistrate:

- Why did he fail to dismiss the case and publicly to exculpate Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev?

- Why has he brought innocent people to trial before the Rome Criminal Court?

- Why has he violated article 374 fo the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure?

He adds that he expectes no answers to these questions and that he will answer them himself in his following letters to the investigating magistrate.

By way of conclusion Mr Boyan Traykov writes: "Despite my strong indignation over your indictment, since it is unwarranted and unjust, I am quite at east about its depositing and broad publicity. As a popular saying goes 'every cloud has a silver lining'. Many people led by normal human logic probably think: 'If they are keeping Antonov locked up so long, there must be something rotten about this business, for there is no smoke without fire. Your indictment which is given extensive coverage and comment, will show that as it is contrary to nature to have smoke without fire, so it is contrary to law to keep in unwarranted detention an innocent man, Sergey Antonov, for two years now", Mr Boyan Traykov's first letter to investigating magistrate Ilario Martella concludes.

Letter Two

AU051957 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 5 Dec 84

["The Burden of Proof Rests With the Accusers: Boyan Traykov's Letter Two to Ilario Martella" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA) -- In his second letter to Dr Ilario Martela, carried in today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the Bulgarian journalist Mr Boyan Traykov produces facts making it clear that the indictment of Rome's investigating magistrate is lacking proof of the guilt of the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev of an involvement in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the second.

Mr Boyan Traykov writes: "Apart from Agca's story, which in itself has no legal strength, you don't possess (?a single) positive fact to prove, directly or indirectly, not even a symptom to suggest an involvement of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev as organizers or perpetrators of this assassination attempt."

He adds that Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev have alibis for the hours and days around May 13, 1981, in which Agca claims he staged and committed the attmpt together with them and the Turk Oral Celik. "But even if they had not any alibis, this still means absolutely nothing", Mr Boyan Traykov emphasizes. "It is only natural for a person not to be in position to remember what he has beeng doing, hour by hour and minute by minute on a day a year and a half ago, and must be an ordinary day of his life, and what is more, to find people to be able to remember that day hour by hour and to bear witness. No one can demand this from anyone. Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev need not prove their having never been with Agca in St. Peter's Square. Agca and you -- the [word indistinct] -- must prove it," Mr Traykov stresses.

He points out that the three Bulgarians do have alibis. But Agca and Martella, with many a joint effort, want to destroy these alibis: Agca -- by repeatedly changing the places and hours of meetings in his testimony, and Martella -- by tampering with testimonial evidence, by stressing insignificant mistrust in witnesses, both Bulgarian and Italian. "It is at least my impression that you, Dr. Martella, are also resorting to zealous witnesses". Mr. Boyan Traykov writes.

Further on in the letter he gives a detailed account of Sergey Antonov's alibi for the afternoon of May 13, 1981 — the time of the papal assassination attempt. It is absolutely clear from the testimonial evidence that in the hour of the attempted assassination Antonov was in his Balkanair office.

"It is evident from the indictment that the depositions have given you a lot of trouble, Dr. Martella", writes B. Traykow. "In your account your actions and reasonings betray tremendous efforts to deny credibility to these pieces of testimonial evidence, to cast upon them the shadow of doubt."

Mr. Boyan Traykov describes the way Martella is trying to refute the witness accounts constituting Antonov's alibi, by staging a show, for example, with the testimony of the elderly mother of Silva Petrova -- a Balkanair employee. The mother phoned the office around 17:00 hrs, said she had seen the pope on the television and, as far as she could tell, something had happened to him. Then Antonov took a transistor radio out of his car and they all (they remembered this very well) started to follow the radio coverage.

The investigating magistrate, Martella, obtained information from DIGOS, the Italian anti-terrorist police squad, according to which none of the three channels of the Italian television had shown "pictures" of the attempted assassination. Proceeding from this information, Martella jumps to the categorical conclusion that if Antonov was at the office, this must have happened after 19:00 hrs.

According to Mr. Boyan Traykov, what is meant by "picture" in the DIGOS report is the showing at 19:00 hrs of a video clip of the attempted assassination "It is still impossible", he writes, "that pictures of the pope would not appear on the screen as a background to the report on the attempted assassination. "Check it and you shall see for yourself", B. Traykov writes, "That fifteen or twenty minutes after the papal assassination attempt the Italian television has been showing pictures of Pope John Paul II in its flash reports."

The author also compares other pieces of testimonial evidence according to which the three Bulgarians have a proven alibi. The alibi precludes any, even the slightest, chance of their having been parties to this monstrous crime.

Mr. Traykov emphasizes that Martella concedes to absurd statements of Agca, for instance, that if a plot has existed for the assassination of the pope, the whole staff of the Bulgarian, Cuban and Syrian Embassies in Rome would know about the conspiracy, because, according to Agca's statement, the assassins should have sought refuge in one of these three embassies after the attempt.

Mr. Traykov shows yet another weak point in the absurd accusation. In the opinion of Deputy Prosecutor General Antonio Albano, an opinion Martella agrees with, the existing accomplice of Agca, he holds, Oral Celik, has been taken after the assassination attempt in a Bulgarian truck and smuggled into Bulgaria.

Asks Mr Traykov: "How would you account for the following possibility -- if Celik had arrived in Bulgaria while Agca was arrested and could 'sing' any time would the 'Bulgarian secret services' let Oral Celik (wanted by Interpol for many other crimes) hang around in Western Europe?" He adds that Celik has been seen by many people in Western Europe, and the MILLIYET correspondent in the FRG has even managed to shadow him for some time in Munich.

"Since you don't reject this ludicrous lie told by Agca, too, then you, Dr Martella, obviously allow it," emphasizes Mr Boyan Traykov.

In conclusion of his second letter to Martella, journalist Boyan Traykov notes: "You wish to create the impression that there are clues against Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. But your 'clues' are neither plausible nor consistent so as to carry legal strength. In addition to this, let us not forget that just as one hundred rabbits will not make a horse, so one hundred clues will never make a single proof!"

DZHUROV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST MEETING

AU051855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov today returned home from Budapest where he had attended the regular session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER POPOV TRAVELS TO ASIA

Holds Talks in New Delhi

AU302104 Sofia BTA in English 2000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, November 30 (BTA Corr) -- Talks were held here between the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and India Mr Lyuben [name as received] Popov and Mr (Jaskaran Teja). They informed each other of the situation in the two countries' regions and the peace initiatives their governments are launching.

Mr Lyuben Popov gave prominence to the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone, and Bulgaria's striving to contribute to the general global security. Mr (Jaskaran Teja) outlined the role of the Nonaligned Movement for safeguarding world peace.

Satisfaction was expressed with the state of Bulgaro-Indian relations and it was found that there existed possibilities and common desire to further develop the mutually advantageous and fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that Bulgaria and India held similar stands on all the matters discussed.

Pays Visit to Jakarta

AU302014 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Jakarta November 20 (BTA) -- Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is paying an official visit to Indonesia, met with the general director on political affairs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here N. Sutresna. [spelling as received]

They discussed a number of international issues, some aspects of the East-West relations and the situation in Southeast Asia.

Mr Lyubomir Popov had a talk also with Mr Ali Wardhana, minister-co-ordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs. They informed each other about Bulgaria and Indonesia's economic development.

Mr Lyubomir Popov paid a courtesy visit to Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs, and met with Mr Harris Suhud, [spelling as received] the deputy speaker of Parliament. The Bulgarian side extended an invitation to the Indonesian parliamentary delegation to visit Bulgaria next year.

BRIEFS

BONEV MEETS GDR OFFICIAL -- Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Committee, as well as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee. They held a talk on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period. Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Nov 84 p 8 AU]

KARAMANEV MEETS CSSR OFFICIAL -- Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, received yesterday the visiting Jozef Kopca, deputy minister of the CSSR Government and head of the CEMA working group on light industry. They discussed opportunities of expanding and intensifying our countries' cooperation in the light industry sector in 1985 and during the forthcoming 5-year plan period. Opinions were exchanged on the intensification of relations in this area among CEMA countries. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Nov 84 p 8 AU]

HUSAK, USSR'S PONOMAREV MEET, DECLARE 'UNITY'

LD051343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Today, at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the party's Central Committee delegation at the Prague meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties who are discussing the work of the jounral WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

In a codial and comradely conversation the two representatives briefed each other on the activity and topical tasks of the two fraternal parties in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They also exchanged views on some questions concerning the international communist and workers' movement and current developments in the world. They praised highly the full unity of views of the two parties on the basic questions and tasks of the current stage of the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL MEETING CONTINUES

Yugoslavia Not in Attendance

LD052215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Prague, December 5 (TANJUG) -- The psychological war between the East and West will not only continue but intensify, it was predicted at an international meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties. The representatives are in Prague discussing the work of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE and SOCIALISM. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia does not participate in the work of the periodical and is not attending the meeting.

The meeting, attended by 90 representatives of communist and workers party, also attributed the blame for harsh confrontation in all spheres to imperialist forces which, it was said, organize provocations counter to the interests of peace and socialism.

The Prague meeting was evidently used as an opportunity for a (broad) ideological debate on international trends and some aspects of developments in the international workers and communist movement.

The address by Czechoslovak Party Presidency member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak will probably serve as a platform [word indistinct] discussion at the meeting. In his speech, Bilak predicts that open, harsh attacks on communism will eventually cease. No illusions should be harboured because of this, however, for the essence of imperialism does not change nor does its aim to destabilize many states and break the unity of the communist movement change.

Eurocommunist's Said Among Enemies

AU052033 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The East-West psychological war will continue and probably be further aggravated, it was predicted by the participants at the international gathering in Prague of representatives of the communist and workers parties. Representatives of over 90 parties blamed the imperialist forces for international confrontation. It was said that the imperialists organize provocations against peace and socialism in the world.

The speech by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was interesting, TANJUG points out. He included the Eurocommunists among the opponents, saying that they advocate new theories to disorient and weaken the revolutionary forces.

The Prague conference supported, as was stated, a proposal of the brotherly parties of South America to convene a new conference of the communist and workers parties. It was assessed that this initiative of the South American communist parties came at a good time.

Bilak Speech

LD051827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered an address at the international conference of representatives of Communist and workers' parties. The conference, which opened in Prague today, is discussing the activity of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. We shall now acquaint you with Vasil Bilak's address.

Comrade Vasil Bilak said: Following our course in the construction of socialism, we have achieved great successes in development of the national economy, in broadening socialist democracy, in developing culture, in education and the health services, and in deepening and broadening the social security of our working people.

We closely connect our daily efforts in construction of a new and socialist life with the struggle for peace and detente. We have never doubted that the great advantages of socialism can fully assert themselves only under conditions of peace. This is also in line with the policy of our party adopted ag the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He went on: After a pause of 3 years we meet again on the premises of our collective theoretical-informational journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in order to evaluate its activities and place in the struggle we wage for social progress, socialism and peace. Last time we noted that, owing to the most reactionary circles of imperialism, the international situation was being complicated and sharpened. We have lived through three demanding and busy years. The ruling U.S. circles have openly formulated their aggressiveness against socialism and progress and the U.S. President officially declared that communism would have to be destroyed. To make sure that no one was unsure of his meaning, to whom he referred, and who, above all, was in his way, he described the Soviet Union as a realm of evil. To this end U.S. imperialism has unleashed an unprecedented arms build up, a psychological war, cynical threats, insults, and embargoes and floods of lies, and has pushed the world to the edge of the abyss. Communists and the progressive people of the world, the USSR in particular, faced the task of keeping a cool head, being neither provoked nor intimidated, and doing everything possible to thwart the criminal plans of anti-communist forces. Although, thanks to the United States, the international situation was getting worse and worse, it was necessary to think of life and deal with daily duties so the intentions of our congresses might be realized.

Comrade Bilak went on to say that although big words are not in fashion, it is necessary to say that it is an unquestionable truth that we were not only the witnesses but also active participants in the transformation started by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Without belittling anyone's achievements, it clearly is true that no one objectively assessing the current struggle between socialism and capitalism and between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction can deny the historical contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet people to defeating a situation where imperialism cannot dictate its will to the world.

At the moment, the sharpening of the international situation has reached such an advanced stage that the situation requires our parties and all communist, revolutionary and progressive forces, in fact all mankind, to raise their voices and intensify the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for the preservation of human society. It is necessary to utilize our entire organized strength and to join our forces with other anti-war movements and forces in order to tame the war-hungry circles who would like to throw mankind into the abyss of self-destruction. At the moment, general appeals for the preservation of peace and continuation of the political dialogue are no longer enough. Our time requires concrete deeds. Gradually mankind is discovering that the interests of communists are identical with its interests -- the interests of the creators of the world civilization of the working class and other working people. Mankind is also gradually discovering that it is communists who are the most consistent fighters for social justice in the world.

In recent years, communists and, last but not least, the team of our journal, have made a significant contribution to a deeper analysis of the danger of nuclear war, its nature, and its likely scale and consequences. The fact that the socialist countries -- and the USSR above all -- use all their political, economic and defense strength to bring about an improvement in international development, an atmosphere of mutual confidence, and understanding and cooperation in relations between states is encouraging for mankind, Comrade Vasil Bilak said.

Comrade Bilak went on to note that communists have never wanted and do not want to use war to push their ideas. At the moment they face an exceptionally important task -- to stand at the forefront of the fighters for peace, to save civilization, and to ensure the most fundamental right of man, the right to live. This is the main criterion of the revolutionary nature of our time.

It is the purpose of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW to disclose new relationships between the struggle for peace and the struggle for social progress and to demonstrate that the successes achieved by the revolutionary world process -- by the socialist community above all -- strengthen the material foundations of peace. Comrade Bilak went on: I think that in this context there arise many questions which must be dealt with in a systematic way. Also, a considerable number of the working people succumb to the bourgeois propaganda, that is, they have illusions about the nature of contemporary advanced capitalism and do not appreciate the extent of the aggressiveness and expansionism of militarism -- U.S. militarism in particular -- and the extent of the related danger of nuclear war. To unite all mankind in preserving peace and eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, which endangers the very foundations of social progress, and to unite mankind in thwarting the aggressive goals of imperialism are the main tasks now faced by the working class as the vanguard class of the contemporary stage.

We should search for answers in our journal, clearly defined answers dealing with every aspect of a given problem, to the above and similar questions. Connected with this is also the need to systematically raise the political awareness of the working class and of its influence on the broad masses. This is a struggle between reason and headless impetuosity, a struggle for a responsible attitude towards the fate of mankind, a struggle against irresponsibly jeopardizing mankind's future. This is required also by the new conditions, processes and phenomena on the fronts of the world class struggle. For example, the events now taking place in Great Britain clearly confirm just how necessary it is to use workers' solidarity in defense against a frontal attack on the rights of the working class and on its living standards. Nor should our journal neglect questions related to scientific-technological progress and its impact on social development, the conditions of the work of communist parties, and, last but not least, the military sphere and development of the international situation and the world revolutionary process.

The need to defend peace as an all-embracing human value had come to the forefront before socialism succeeded in eliminating the causes leading to the origins of wars. At the moment, peace is a condition of not only the successful construction of socialism but also of the successful struggle of the working class in the capitalist world, the struggle of nations who want to achieve their national and social liberation.

Konstantin Cherenenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently spoke about prerequisites for averting war. These prerequisites are being realized through an intense struggle between the forces of war and the forces of peace. More than ever in the past the class struggle is intensely reflected in the sphere of international relations. One of its manifestations is the effort of the imperialist circles to stop the logically inevitable and fundamental reconstruction of the world political and economic system on democratic and equal foundations. This is being fought for by the countries of the socialist community and by all revolutionary forces and liberation movements. On the other hand, imperialism organizes provocations against peace and progress, local wars, counterrevolutionary coups, and secret wars against progressive and revolutionary regimes. Let us just note developments on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, and how much blood is being shed in the world as a result of the activity of CIA and U.S. fascist proteges in Chile, Paraguay, and El Salvador; let us note imperialist goals pursued in Central America, the Near East, southern Africa, and in relation to the independence of nations. The imperialist adventurous circles seek a way out of their deep economic, social, political and ideological crisis through a so-called nuclear purge of the planet. They advocate establishing the law of the jungle in international relations, where they act from a position of strength and elevate terrorism to state policy.

The enemies of peace do not wish to respect changes now taking place in the world. They base their policy not on the analysis of real factors but on wishes and illusions. They hope that the world will be deceived. Recently the United States has been making efforts to switch from an openly tough course to a platform which would make it possible for it to win supporters of its foreign political goals. The United States pretends that it expresses the peace interests of the broad masses. Comrade Vasil Bilak continued: One can expect that for a while open and crude threats to communism will cease. But this is not because imperialism has understood the historical logic of the development of human society or accepted the existence of the socialist countries, but because no one can guarantee that exacerbating the situation will not result in catastrophic consequences. The world public is concerned and the fear of nuclear war has affected broad masses. Military budgets have been approved and through the deployment of missiles in Western Europe the United States has turned NATO allies into its hostages and can impose upon them its will in the political, economic and military spheres. Breathing space is needed, hence the peace rhetoric.

We welcome every sign of improvement, and we would be happy if words were followed by deeds. Peaceful coexistence is a permanent program of the socialist countries, but we must not succumb to illusions and allow ourselves to be disarmed with promises. Experience teaches us that those forces for whom anti-communism has become a fanatical religion will never repent. They will continue to change their tactics and use different methods of warfare. Psychological war will not only continue, but most likely will also be accelerated, although our adversaries will not necessarily use the crudest forms of struggle. Everything will be used -- both carrot and whip. There may be a return to the so-called small wars, for example, hit, win, and claim that the socialist countries are unable to help the victims. They will present socialism as obsolete, they will feed nationalism and chauvinism, support revanchism, and play upon the German question. They will spare neither means nor forces to destabilize states in Africa, Asia, and Latin and Central America. They will attempt to disintegrate and weaken the unity and revolutionary nature of communist parties and forces of progress and peace. Many actions against communism will be carried out by institutions serving imperialism.

Behind the peace rhetoric the aggressive course of U.S. policy is still hiding. Arms programs continue, newer systems of mass destruction weapons are being developed, the militarization of space is planned and the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles in West Europe continues. Peace slogans are not enough to indicate that there have been changes in U.S. policy, changes leading to the reduction of international tension. Our nations, together with progressive people all over the world, therefore highly praise and support the policy of the USSR, which so seriously and consistently approaches the securing of world peace, and which seeks all available means for improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, thus also improving the entire international situation.

Through every single step it takes the Soviet Union proves its loyalty to the Leninist heritage. It confirms that it makes every effort to promote, as clearly as possible, measures that genuinely lead to peace, freedom and the independence of nations.

All objective people are able to see that the Soviet Union pursues agreements based on equality and equal security which do not threaten the interests of any party or nation. This Soviet policy increases the authority of socialism and the entire communist movement. It was a lucky event for mankind when 67 years ago the Communists, working class, and workers of Russia began to build a new society free of any form of exploitation and oppression. Throughout their entire history they have played this humanitarian role and have made the greatest sacrifices to save human civilization. Next year we will recall the 40th anniversary of the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism. The Soviet Union not only defended socialism and its own country but also liberated many European countries and nations, who would be otherwise in danger of physical liquidation, from the brown plague. Many thanks for this to the CPSU and the Soviet people, who now lead the struggle for peace and social progress. No doubt, this great anniversary will also be recorded on the pages of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

In assessing the journal's work over the past 3 years, we believe that the journal fulfills its role as a theoretical and informative platform of our movement. Its pages reflect the great revolutionary processes taking place in the world. It is true that the great tasks being fulfilled in concrete ways by the individual parties create a colorful pattern of the revolutionary activity of communists and their approaches to solving problems. Our enemies no longer have much faith in Eurocommunism. They introduce new theories to disorient and weaken revolutionary forces. One such theory claims that the development of science and technology puts an end to the role of the working class, revolutionary parties and even state institutions, and so on. In our view it is desirable that the journal's pages more frequently carry materials exposing the non-scientific nature of such speculations. The emphasis of the journal's activity must be creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and applying Leninist methodology in examing and solving new problems.

These requirements, which are faced by communist parties in both socialist and non-socialist countries, are very topical. It will be also useful if there are further contributions in the journal expressing the views of representatives of democratic and left-wing movements, particularly regarding questions now at the center of mankind's interest, such as the struggle for peace, for disarmament, and against nuclear war.

In conclusion Comrade Vasil Bilak affirmed that the CPCZ, as the host party of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, would continue to create prerequisites for the good and creative work of the entire team.

Czyrek Address

LD052227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The seventh conference of the fraternal communist and workers parties, devoted to the activity of the joint theoretical and informative periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, is continuing in Prague. One of those scheduled to speak was chairman of the PZPR delegation, Jozef Czyrek. Speaking about the international situation, he pointed out the growing aggressiveness of imperialist circles, which are attempting to change the balance of forces in the contemporary world, to achieve strategic superiority over the socialist states and to weaken the whole world trend of anti-imperialism.

SFRY PAST, FUTURE VIEWED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 84 p 6

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "New Horizons in Struggles for the Future; On the SFRY's National Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of various anniversaries and state holidays it is usual to take stock of things. This has become a habit everywhere, though in some places it is more common than in others. The 29th of November marks the anniversary day of the historic session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] held in the small town of Jajce in Bosnia in 1943. It also marks the day 2 years later when the declaration on the establishment of a federal people's republic was adopted. But this year at the end of November Yugoslavia is perhaps taking less stock of these anniversaries than in previous years; and this is not because this year's 29th of November anniversary is not a "round" anniversary of the historic event, or a year that is a multiple of 10 or 5. Today Yugoslavia is living far more in its present, looking forward to the horizons of future years.

No, it is not forgetting history, or the battles of the antifascist national liberation war in which the new Yugoslavia was born in the maelstrom of the World War II. That was a struggle, a grim and inexorable struggle: The Communist Party of Yugoslavia organized the popular uprising and the broad partisan resistance as early as the very first days after the invasion of the Soviet Union by Hitlerite Germany in June 1941. Already that very year the first free territory emerged in the middle of occupied Europe -- the Uzice Republic, in which the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated on 7 November. The Jajce session mentioned above, and the unambiguous decision adopted there -- namely, to abolish the old royal Yugoslavia and to build the country on a nationally and socially just foundation -- was the logical culmination of the Yugoslav peoples' fight against the fascist invaders and their domestic allies. In that fight the slogan of the Yugoslav peoples' fraternity and unity was born; in that fight the foundations were laid for the new revolutionary people's state.

Continuity with the events 4 decades ago is now being realized under new conditions, in the best results of socialist construction and, at present, in the struggle to resolve the problems of Yugoslavia's further development. Last year it became possible to halt the drop in industrial production; and this new phase in the revival of Yugoslavia's growth can be affirmed by statistics from this year: Compared with last year, industrial production has increased 5 percent and exports 4 percent. Yugoslav agriculturists achieved favorable results this year, although a harvest of 5 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of corn still does not reach Yugoslavia's potential.

However, rapid increases in the rate of inflation, price increases, the growing cost of living, and continuing unemployment are all quite alarming.

A certain isolation of the individual Yugoslav republics affirms the truth of the statement that, actually, a uniform Yugoslav market does not exist; this has also led to warnings that the federation in Yugoslavia could tend toward transformation into a more flexible confederation. For this reason, too, it is necessary today to reactivate the idea of the fraternity and unity of the peoples and nationalities in the country that was born in the national liberation struggle. Apart from that, Yugoslavia is one of the targets of a none-too-fastidious anticommunist and destablizing political, economic, and ideological campaign and subversive activity. This is noticeable in many spheres of its life. In this respect, for instance, even the extremist church circles are becoming active, with the Vatican's blessing. Let us recall, for instance, the statement made by Vienna's Cardinal Koenig in the summer of 1984 during church festivities at Marija Bistrica in Croatia, where he praised Cardinal Stepanic, who was compromised through his collaboration with the Ustashas (Croatian fascists during World War II), who were justly condemned after the war by the court bodies of the people's state. Naturally, Koenig knows very well about Stephinac's wartime activities on the side of the wolfish fascist criminals.

The problems we have cited here require a high degree of mobilization on the part of the LCY Communists and of all those who mean well concerning the socialist present and future of Yugoslavia. The discussion going on in the party about the draft resolution of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, which is drawing to its end, also serves this purpose. Djuro Djuraskovic wrote a few days ago in the editorial of KOMUNIST, the LCY's press organ, that the discussion has shown that the party "is capable of standing up to its weaknesses, of critically analyzing the negative consequences of its policy and practice, and of striving to find a way out of the present critical situation by its own effort." At the same time, the discussion confirmed that it is no longer sufficient to merely state problems and shortcomings, even if critically and self-critically, but that one must, above all, consistently implement the party's resolutions and the program of socioeconomic stabilization. Among other things, this requires adherence to the principle of democratic centralism.

In the Yugoslav Assembly (Skupstina, the highest representative and legislative body), the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia sharply criticized the federal government (the Federal Executive Council) from this very viewpoint for the submitted draft directives on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in the years 1986-90. The Croatian delegation said these draft directives defined the main directions of development much too generally, without also containing some specific solution for finding a way out of the considerable economic difficulties.

The discussion in the party, and the reaction to it among the public, show that the Communists have enough strength, and also the support of the other working people, to overcome the difficulties on the path of Yugoslavia's further development. We are linked to this socialist country -- while respecting certain diverging approaches to socialist construction and also with regard to international-political positions -- by regulations of traditional friendship, developed and consolidated by comprehensive contacts based on the principle of equal rights and mutual advantages. In the economic sphere, side-by-side with the large volume of mutual trade exchange, such higher forms of cooperation as industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation, etc. are increasingly coming to the fore. In the political sphere, such significant events took place this year as the visit of former President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak to our country, and the visits of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and the chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Alois Indra, to Yugoslavia. There is no doubt that all conditions necessary for a further development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries exist.

USSR'S TALYZIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Meets With Strougal

LD041002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in Prague's Hrzan Palace. Talyzin is heading a Soviet delegation to the 25th session of the intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. In the course of their discussion they expressed appreciation for the results achieved in the development of mutual relations between the CSSR and the USSR in the economic field. They decided that the tasks the two countries had set themselves to increase economic contacts are in line with the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference on bilateral cooperation. Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Talyzin stressed the importance of more intensive implementation of such forms of cooperation as specialization in various spheres and in development of the national economies of both countries. They also devoted their attention to questions concerning the exchange of scientific and technological findings and the state of coordination of the national economic plans of the CSSR and the USSR for the coming 5-year plan.

Signs Agreement

LD051901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] A protocol summarizing the results of the 25th session of the intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was signed in Hrzan Palace in Prague this evening.

On the basis of a resolution of the summit economic debate of the CEMA member-states, main attention at the commission's session was aimed at working out the questions of cooperation in the coming 5-year period, as well as in a more long-term perspective.

The final document was signed by heads of the two delegations, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It specifies the tasks in deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the economic and scientific-technological spheres.

HUSAK GREETS USSR'S DOLGIKH ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD051633 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his 60th birthday.

The letter praises his personal contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states. Comrade Gustav Husak also congratulated him on being decorated with the order of Victorious February, which was awarded him on the occasion of his birthday.

LAW ON 1985 STATE BUDGET PLAN PUBLISHED

AU050915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 p 10

["Law on the State Budget Plan for 1985" adopted by the GDR People's Chamber on 30 November]

[Text] In accordance with the national economic plan for 1985, the GDR People's Chamber adopts the following law on the 1985 state budget plan:

Section 1

The revenues and expenditures of the state and of the GDR state budget plan and the profit funds of state combines and enterprises are established as follows:

	revenues and expenditures of the state	state budget plan	profit funds of state combines and enterprises
		(in M million)	
revenues	254,678.3	231,084.0	23,594.3
expenditures	254,538.3	230,944.0	23,594.3
surplus of revenues over expeditures in 1985	140.0	140.0	--

Section 2

The following are established as the main items of the 1985 state budget's revenues and expenditures:

	(in M million)	
	revenues	expenditures
state economy (excluding agriculture, forest economy, and the food industry)	174,012.6	63,754.1
state and cooperative agriculture, forest economy, and food industry	10,087.1	8,668.9
of this:		
-- price support for production assets and construction projects in agricultural enterprises due to industrial price changes	--	(4,513.9)
-- expenditures for amelioration, location-related subsidies, and other measures promoting agricultural production	--	(2,325.7)
Academy of Sciences	302.9	838.9

maintenance of transport routes	--	4,537.4
taxes and dues	17,151.6	--
housing construction and the housing economy	--	13,232.2
of this:		
-- comprehensive new housing housing construction		(3,101.0)
-- modernization of apartments		(478.9)
-- repairs of existing apartment buildings		(2,824.5)
-- maintenance of existing apartments		(3,676.0)
-- interest on, and repayment of, investment credits for new housing construction	--	(3.151.8)
replacement and expansion of cultural, social, and educational facilities outside of comprehensive new housing construction	--	1,336.4
budget resources for investments and research and development in universities, trade, and technical schools; the health sector; and other state agencies and institutions	--	1,429.0
price support aimed at securing stable prices of basic commodities and tariffs and rates for the population	--	40,049.0
public education	385.6	8,524.0
universities and trade and technical schools	314.8	2,714.0
vocational training	10.9	1,031.2
adult qualification training	35.8	108.4
health care and social care	8,053.7	12,251.6
of this:		
-- social insurance payments for medical services	(6,585.0)	--
credit allowances for young couples as well as remission of interest payments on credits	--	224.7
social insurance and other forms of state provision for citizens	17,231.7	32,354.5

facilities for young people	250.5	499.8
culture	510.3	2,073.4
sport	107.9	455.9
recreation and holiday services	91.8	355.9
foreign tourism (subsidy)	--	186.0
radio and television	560.2	755.8
communal measures and services	127.1	862.1
the state apparatus and economic steering agencies	295.0	3,897.4
foreign policy tasks	--	234.3
national defense	--	13,041.2
public security, administration of justice, and securing of the state border	--	5,027.9

Section 3

(1) The central budget plan is established as follows:

revenues	M186,597.5 million
expenditures	M186,457.5 million

(2) The social insurance budget plans, which are an independent component of the state budget within the central budget, are established as follows:

	workers and employees	members of socialist producer cooperatives and other working strata
	(in M million)	
revenues	15,145.0	1,794.9
expenditures	27,686.4	3,556.2
contribution from the state budget	12,541.4	1,761.3

Section 4

(1) The budget plans of Berlin, the GDR capital, and the bezirke, including their share in the total revenues of the state budget, are established as follows:

	revenues and expenditures	share in the total revenues of the state budget: total	of this, earmarked for investments	balance on 1 January 1985 and 31 December 1985
		(in M million)		
Berlin	5,682.8	3,424.7	1,280.1	39.0
Cottbus	2,395.7	1,015.2	217.8	16.0
Dresden	4,197.9	1,513.4	332.4	36.0
Erfurt	3,032.5	971.5	277.7	24.0
Frankfurt (Oder)	2,012.1	1,026.4	148.2	13.0
Gera	1,924.6	771.8	213.0	16.0
Halle	4,125.2	1,507.2	324.8	33.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	4,244.4	1,545.6	415.7	33.0
Leipzig	3,354.4	1,194.2	292.0	27.0
Magdeburg	3,359.9	1,047.7	293.7	27.0
Neubrandenburg	1,793.0	690.8	115.7	19.0
Potsdam	2,769.8	973.3	252.2	24.0
Rostock	2,540.0	1,184.6	218.7	22.0
Schwerin	1,711.6	579.9	105.0	16.0
Suhl	1,342.6	586.1	99.0	11.0
total:	44,486.5	18,032.4	4,586.0	356.0

(2) Local people's representations finance their planned tasks from:

-- remittances of enterprises subordinated to them and revenues of their agencies and institutions run by them;

-- taxes (excluding the tax on wages) as well as local dues;

-- their share in the total revenues of the state budget.

(3) In shaping life and improving the conditions of work and life, communities and cities belonging to kreise have at their disposal their own resources, funds of the local people's representations, as well as other resources in accordance with legal regulations for an effective promotion of citizens' socially useful initiatives aimed at an comprehensive fulfillment of the plan and its purposeful overfulfillment.

Section 5

In accordance with section 4 of the law of 13 December 1968 on the GDR state budget order (Legal Gazette I, No 23, page 383), the Council of Ministers decides on the changes in the 1985 state budget plan becoming necessary in the course of the implementation of the plans. The surplus of revenues over expenditures, established in Section 1, must not be changed.

Section 6

Regulations governing the implementation of this law are issued by the Minister of Finance.

Section 7

(1) This law becomes effective on 1 January 1985.

(2) At the same time, the law of 8 December 1983 on the 1984 state budget plan (Legal Gazette I, No 33, page 323) is rescinded.

GRENADA ELECTION SHOWS U.S. 'MANIPULATION'

DW051033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Otto Marquadt commentary]

[Text] The elections in Grenada were certainly much to the liking of Washington and not a farce like in Nicaragua where no elite U.S. Marine units are stationed, where no armed collaborators from the neighboring states are roving about, and where candidates of parties that had not been founded with the help of U.S. managers could be elected by the voters. In Grenada it is exactly the opposite.

The way the undisputed winner led his New National Party from obscurity to victory will always be remembered as an example of unrestrained manipulation. Blaise's party did not even exist in August, in mid-September it still did not have its own bank account; and its office rented on short notice merely contained a table, three chairs, and typewriter. Still, no one doubted that the party was moving strongly upward.

That party's officials were still sitting in their miserable office when people outside Grenada were already certain that the next government chief would come from there. That was 3 months prior to the elections. The New National Party is the product of three rightist political groups. Before late summer, none of their leaders were talking about such a merger. Then the U.S. Embassy stepped in, recommended the merger, and made it clear that the resulting new party could count on U.S. support, and dollars. Washington kept its word.

In late September White House aide Morton C. Blackwell sent two of his election experts to St. George's who, before doing anything else opened a bank account. Nobody knows how many dollars went into that account. In any event, the New National Party began to shine immediately.

Most of these details were published by the paper THE NATION that is published in Barbados. The paper does not report this critically, but with a certain pride. After all, in October 1983 Barbados participated in the occupation; though it was only for show, Barbados was nevertheless in it.

The man who will now form the next government in Grenada is a 66-year-old lawyer. He got the experience for this job in the sixties when for many years he was chief minister while the island still was a British colony. Thus he has ample experience in dealing with an occupation or colonial power.

This morning, the U.S. Rangers, who are armed to the teeth and ride around in jeeps, returned to the elegant St. George's beach hotel where they have had their headquarters for nearly 14 months now. There is every reason to assume that Reagan thus views the elections as proper for the region and that he is quite satisfied with himself.

SED-SPD TALKS NEAR 'SERIOUS PROPOSAL' ON CW

LD051828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) — Talks between representatives of the SED Central Committee and the SPD party executive on questions of a ban on chemical weapons and the creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe began in Berlin today. These talks are continuing the exchange of views between commissions of experts of the two sides held in Berlin in July 1984, and in Bonn in October 1984.

Taking part for the SED are: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy chief of SED Central Committee department; and Professor Karl-Heinz Lohs, director of the research department for chemical toxology at the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Taking part for the SPD are: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and of the Bundestag; and Karsten Voigt, member of the SPD executive and of the parliamentary party executive.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1737 GMT on 5 Dec 84 adds: "In a Deutschlandfunk interview on Wednesday, Voigt commented on the talks. He said that they are about to "work out a serious proposal." The point is to suggest an act of disarmament in a specific sphere and to flesh out the notion of the shared responsibility of both German states.

Voigt regretted the failure of the NATO defense ministers at their Brussels meeting to propose to the Warsaw Pact and specifically to the Soviet Union that negotiations begin on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in East and West by stopping the deployment of these weapons."]

FISCHER RECEIVES FRG'S MINISTER FOR GERMAN POLICY

LD060956 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] East Berlin, 6 Dec (DPA) -- Wolfgang Schaeuble, the federal minister in the Chancellery responsible for German policy was received on Thursday morning by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk. The head of the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin, Hans Otto Braeutigam, as well as Kurt Nier the deputy foreign minister, and Karl Seidel, departmental chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for relations with the Federal Republic on the GDR side, took part in the discussion. Following the meeting with Fischer, a talk with Herbert Haeber, SED Politburo member and expert on Western affairs is planned.

EXISTENCE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSERTED TO FRG

LD052304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin 5 Dec (ADN) -- Recently the Bundestag deputy of the Greens, Dirk Schneider, pointed out that it was high time the consequences in international law for the Federal Republic's relations to the GDR were drawn and that in the course of these measures the Ministry for Intra-German Relations was dissolved, because in any case there was no legitimacy for its existence. He is completely right, because judging by the latest stylistic errors from Herr Hennig, a state secretary in this ministry, there will be no further development in relations between the GDR and the FRG, as he is not only unprepared to recognize the citizenship of the GDR but goes so far as to presume such nonsense that the GDR should respect the common German citizenship of Kaiser Wilhelm's period, a period in which there were at the court of his majesty still ambassadors and envoys not only from Russia and France, but also from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg. As is known, since then the Deutsche Reich and all its citizenships have gone down in the flames of the Second World War.

The reality is: The GDR is a state recognized in international law, as is the FRG. That means that there are citizens of the GDR as well as of the FRG. Herr Henning cannot change anything about that either now or in the future.

CUBAN HEALTH MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 3 DEC

Stoph Receives Del Valle

LD040052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The course of feverish arms buildup and adventurist confrontation being pursued by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism was jointly condemned by the Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Cuban Health Minister Dr Sergio del Valle Jimenez in a talk on 3 December. In this connection the firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, who are bravely defending the gains of the Sandinist revolution, was again affirmed.

During the meeting, both sides praised the high level of friendly cooperation between their parties and states. The Cuban minsiter expressed the conviction that his visit to the GDR would contribute to the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between both countries in the field of health and medical science.

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 3 Dec 84 adds: "During his official visit, which will last nearly a week, Del Valle will meet with his GDR counterpart Ludwig Mechlinger, as well as Premier Willi Stoph. In addition to visiting several Berlin medical centers, the Cuban minister will visit other public health installations in the northern province of Rostock."]

More on Meetings

FL041500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] In Berlin, Willi Stoph, premier of the GDR, and Sergio del Valle, Cuban minister of public health, described the level of bilateral cooperation in public health and medical sciences as high. Willi Stoph described the achievements of workers of the GDR in 1984 and the measures that were put into effect in salute to the 11th SED Congress to be held in 1986.

Sergio del Valle described the Cuban Government's plan to create a world medical power on the largest of the Antilles Islands, and other medical plans of the Cuban Government.

Medical Facilities Toured

FL060056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Sergio del Valle, Politburo member and public health minister, today began a tour of medical facilities in Rostock, GDR. The Cuban official was escorted by GDR vice minister of public health, (Rudolf Muller).

SED'S DOHLUS VISITS CUBA, MEETS LEADERS

For Cuban and GDR reportage of the visit to Cuba by Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo secretary, including his talks with Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, see the Cuba section of the 5 December Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD051052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The Iranian minister of foreign affairs arrived in Budapest. 'Ali Akbar Velayati was invited for an official visit by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

NEW GOODS PROTOCOL EXPANDS TRADE WITH GDR

AU051231 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] Budapest -- With the orientation toward a further dynamic development of goods exchange between the GDR and Hungary, the protocol on mutual goods deliveries in 1985 signed in Budapest is important for deepening cooperation between the two states. In this connection it is stressed in Budapest that the GDR is Hungary's second largest socialist trade partner. With the new goods protocol a considerable expansion of bilateral trade has been established.

The document signed by the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Dietrich Lemke and Janos Ambrus, provides that the GDR will export to Hungary primarily machines and equipment, including road vehicles, agricultural machines, machine tools, and products of the electrotechnology and electronics sector, including computing technology; and machines for the essential and nonessential food and beverages industry. In addition, the GDR will deliver lignite briquets, potash fertilizers, chemical products, and technical consumer goods.

Hungarian exports to the GDR will primarily include products of the machine-building industry and the electrotechnology and electronics sector. This includes Ikarus buses, agricultural technology, computing technology, equipment for power and heating plants, and railway motors. The traditional imports of grain, aluminum, bauxite, aluminum, and consumer goods from Hungary will continue. Thus, Hungarian foreign trade enterprises will deliver, among other things, refrigerators, water heaters, cotton fabrics, shoes, wine, sparkling wine, and fruits and vegetables.

The Hungarian side assesses the conditions for fulfilling the protocol as very good. About 60 percent of the planned overall turnover has already been made binding through agreements concluded at this year's Leipzig and Budapest fairs. Concerning the agreed deliveries of products of the machine-building sectors and plants, the agreements are already binding up to 80 percent.

The favorable prospects for further developing cooperation between the two states became obvious in a talk conducted by Dietrich Lemke with Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veres during Lemke's stay in Budapest. On this occasion the further development of bilateral trade and economic relations was discussed.

LEADERS' MESSAGE MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

AU040927 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Dec 84 p 3

["Hungarian Leaders' Message on the National Day of Laos"]

[Text] To Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR, Vientiane.

Dear comrades, we greet you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR, and the Lao people on the occasion of your national day, the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our entire people.

We highly value the results that have been attained by the Lao people, under their party's leadership, in consolidating the people's power and in the socialist transformation of their fatherland. We support the efforts being made by the LPDR for peace and security and the creation of good-neighborly relations among the Southeast Asian countries.

We are pleased that our friendly relations are developing in an even manner on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This was also manifest during the recent visit and talks of our party-state delegation to the LPDR.

On your national day, we wish you and the friendly Lao people further successes in implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the accomplishment of the tasks of your 5-year plan, your activity to make your fatherland prosper, and the service of our common cause, the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

NEW 'CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS TAKE EFFECT 1 DEC

LD012242 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Beginning 1 December, that is today, new customs regulations take effect.

These up-dated regulations affect two areas: imported goods and gifts. Goods brought into the country by passengers will now be charged a 30 percent customs levy as opposed to the previous 40 percent charge. Passengers' customs duty allowance has been increased from 5,000 to 6,000 forints, and parcels arriving in the country as wedding presents will also have a 6,000 forint duty-free allowance. For families traveling together, the duty-free allowance can be added up for a miximum of three people.

A further improvement is that in both cases, that is in passenger traffic and the gift category, the customs duty for cars has been reduced from 60 percent ot 50 percent. In the gifts category, the 500 forint duty-free limit has been increased to 2,000 forints, and the 60 percent customs duty for gifts worth more than 5,000 forints has been reduced to 45 percent.

Video equipment of the VHS system, and parts, components, and peripherals of personal computers will have a 50 percent reduction in customs duty if the devices are for personal use. Video cassettes are not affected by this regulation. With personal computers this regulation applies up to the 64 kilobyte limit.

BREAD GRAIN, CORN HARVESTING, SOWING REPORTED

WA031500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14-17 Nov 84 p 1

[Summary] Wheat yields on the 340,000 hectares which are part of the intensive grain program amounted to over one ton per hectare above the average for 1980, when the program was initiated. Although there are no data on corn yields yet, forecasts indicate surplus yields for the 336,000 hectares of this crop planted under the program. According to Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture and food, except for plowing fall work is nearly completed. Soil has been tilled for 1.7 million hectares of winter crops. Winter grains, of which 80 percent have already emerged and are developing well, have been sown on an area which exceeds that planned by 70,000-80,000 hectares. Crops have been gathered in from 2.5 million hectares. Only 5,000-6,000 hectares of sugarbeets and 110,000-120,000 hectares of corn remain standing. Fall maturing crops were gathered in with minimum loss, and work was well organized. With a few exceptions crop yields will meet plan expectations, and the population's food supplies are ensured.

Livestock keepers can count on a satisfactory supply of fodder, and the nation will be able to meet its export commitments from this year's crop of grains and corn. The grain industry fulfilled its plans for bulk-grain buying in October. Due to favorable weather, grain kernels were plump: The hectoliter weight, protein content and baking value of wheat are above average. So far only two-thirds of the corn has been harvested. Because it has a high moisture content, drying equipment is being utilized to the utmost.

The shortage of storage facilities persists despite the fact that new ones capable of accommodating 150,000 tons of grain have been built recently, and space for an additional 50,000 tons will be ready by the end of the year.

Construction of a reinforced concrete silo with a capacity for 22,000 tons of grain and built with Soviet cooperation at Dunaujvaros on the banks of the Danube are of great help. A bridge connects the silo with the harbor; it is equipped with automatic loading and unlaoding mechanisms which permit loading of 100 tons of grain per hour onto barges. This will expedite export shipment and reduce shipping costs. There is every indication that the increased export requirements will be met punctually provided that there are enough freight cars and barges to handle the 300,000 tons of grain which remain outstanding.

LOSONCZI LEADS DELEGATION VISIT TO LAOS

For coverage by Vientiane radio and press agency and by MAGYAR HIRLAP of the 26-29 November visit by the Hungarian delegation led by Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi, including his speech at a 26 November banquet and a communique issued at the end of the visit, see the Laos section of the 4 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SEJM REPORT DENIES EXISTENCE OF GERMAN MINORITY

LD051957 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 (PAP) -- Minister of State in the FRG's Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes said in an official pronouncement exactly a year ago that over one million-strong German minority allegedly existed in Poland.

An expert's report on this issue has been recently prepared on the initiative of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, also to appear in the book form soon. Its author, a well known expert of German affairs, Sejm Deputy Edmund Meclewski told PAP that the report presents in a concise form the methods, range and the results of Germanization applied by Prussian and German authorities long before World War II and proves their brutal eagerness to denationalize Polish population living in the areas which returned to Poland in 1945.

Polish population retained its nationality, which is proved by, among other things, results of secret polls held by German authorities in order to estimate the actual state of Polish strength in these areas, presented in the report.

The massive flight of German population from these areas caused by the approaching front in 1945, evacuation ordered by Nazi authorities, and finally, the action of resettling German population from Polish territories in their new borders, provided for by the treaty of Potsdam, made that only the remnants of some dozen thousand or so German population stayed in Poland a few years after the war. These Germans left Poland in the following years as part of Germans' repatriation and humanitarian family reunions. As a result, there is no noticeable German minority in Poland.

The West German legislation on citizenship regards Polish native population from the regained territories who had had German citizenship till the end of the war, and after it received Polish one, as Germans. In this way the FRG tries to capitalize on the barbarous policy of Germanization pursued by Prussia and German from Bismarck till the 3d Reich and create an artificial problem of the alleged one million-strong German minority here, supposedly deprived of any rights and thus persecuted.

In fact, German-language press is not published in Poland, there are no German schools and church services are not offered in German. The reason is very simple -- such a minority does not exist in Poland, said Meclewski.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON 1985 EXCHANGE WITH USSR

PM051637 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 12 Nov 84 p 5

[Interview with Prof Jan Giezgala, director of the Foreign Trade Ministry section for economic cooperation with the USSR, by KAR correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kruze] As always at this time of the year, the Ministry of Foreign Trade is a hive of activity. Last-minute preparations are being made for talks with our principal trading partners concerning next year's trade exchange plan. Things are particularly hectic in the section responsible for economic cooperation with the USSR. It is clear why this is so: After all, one-third of Poland's foreign trade turnover is at stake. Professor Jan Giezgala, the section's director, tells us that talks with our partner have already begun.

"How are the talks progressing?", I asked him during a brief recess.

[Giezgala] They are doing well. To begin with we are tackling the more general questions, those on which we have already reached preliminary agreement. We will discuss the details later. We intend to finalize the arrangements before the end of this year, than is, in less time than in previous years. The Soviet side shares our attitude.

[Kruze] Could I, then, ask you to comment on the preliminary agreements?

[Giezgala] They are mainly concerned with maintaining the size of our respective deliveries at this year's levels, continuing our trade exchange in a situation where payments are not balanced, and preserving the practice of negotiating additional transactions outside the trade protocol.

[Kruze] Is it so very important to negotiate these additional transactions?

[Giezgala] For us it is very important. This year, for example, thanks to transactions negotiated above the planned quota, we were able to buy from the USSR, among other things, an extra 900,000 metric tons of wheat, 50,000 metric tons of rice, 200,000 metric tons of crude oil, 2,000 metric tons of tea, and many other commodities to a total value of R380 million. This counts for something in our economic situation.

[Kruze] What about the negative balance of payments problem? What preliminary arrangements have been made in that area?

[Giezgala] Repeating the practice of the past few years, we applied to our Soviet partner for credit, this time of about R600 million, to enable us to cover a proportion of the planned imports. This will make it possible for us to maintain import levels, especially for such groups of commodities as fuels and raw and other materials.

[Kruze] If we make use of this latest credit, our Soviet debt will grow even more.

[Giezgala] It is true that our debt to the Soviet Union is continuing to grow. By the end of this year it will amount to nearly R4 billion. But do we have any other way of securing the import requirements of our economy? We do not, and that is why our concept of trade development with the USSR envisages the availability of Soviet credits so that we can create favorable conditions for the fullest possible utilization of our industry's production capacities. Later, when a sufficiently reinforced economy gathers its proper production momentum, we will pay off these credits, increasing the rate of goods exported to the Soviet market.

[Kurze] Are we supposed to understand from this that for the moment we are not thinking about all those future years of paying off our debt to the USSR?

[Giezgala] We are thinking about it, but this thinking must be based on existing realities. For the coming year, for example, we envisage an increase of some R400 million in our trade turnover with the USSR, three-fourths of which will be in exports.

This means a gradual decline in the rate our Soviet debt is increasing, and it should lead to an eventual balancing of payments over the next several years. That cannot happen all at once. It takes time.

There are many factors that limit the possibility of reducing the rate of our debt's increase. They include contract price changes, especially with regard to fuels and raw materials; this means that to maintain their delivery levels we must either export considerably more to the USSR or rely on credits. Our situation is fortunate insofar as the Soviet Union, understanding our problems and needs, is ready to grant us credits.

[Cruze] Professor, what changes will there be in the basic quantities and the structure of commodity exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union next year?

[Giezgala] In principle, this year's level of deliveries of the most essential fuels and raw and other materials from the Soviet Union will be maintained. There will be no changes in the Soviet deliveries of a majority of capital goods either, although we do anticipate slight increases in certain types of machines and installations. This is in connection with the need to modernize certain production enterprises in Poland. As regards our exports to the Soviet market, we are also planning to repeat the basic quantities from this year's trade protocol. An important arrangement is the expected increase in the turnover rate of industrail consumer goods. Exports and imports of these goods are expected to increase by some 15 percent. Altogether the value of our trade exchange will exceed R11 billion, not to mention those additional transactions concluded above the planned quota to which I referred earlier.

[Kruze] Over R11 billion, that is about Z800 billion. Can you remember the sums involved at the beginning of regular trade exchange between Poland and the USSR back in 1944?

[Giezgala] It began with imports worth Z105,045,000 granted to us on the basis of interest-free credit, and exports of Polish goods to the Soviet market to the same value. Those were the terms of an October 1944 agreement between the Polish Committee of National Liberation and the Soviet Government on goods deliveries and payment terms. Until the end of 1944 Poland received Soviet consignments of coal, kerosene, flour, tea, and matches. They were not very large but, given the existing circumstances, with the war still going on on Poland soil, they meant a great deal.

Today, a comparison made between the values of those respective trading figures -- even though they are quoted at their current prices -- gives us an idea of the progress that has taken place in Polish-Soviet trade relations. It makes us see how important a place the Soviet Union occupies in the overall pattern of our economic relations with other countries.

[Kruze] Thank you for the interview.

MESSAGE SENT TO LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040939 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR); and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, on occasion of Lao national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysome Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of Laos, in Vientiane:

To mark your national day the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, we, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish State Council and government, send to you, dear comrades, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the LPDR Government, and the Lao people sincerest congratulations and greetings. The Lao nation is successfully implementing the socialist construction program laid down by the Third LPRP Congress; is achieving significant economic success, especially in agriculture; and is developing education, culture, and science.

The ties of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the socialist countries and the joint activity with the SRV and PRK for the sake of consolidating peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia are strengthening.

Comprehensive relations between our countries are developing successfully. Mutually advantageous cooperation is increasing, and the fraternal Polish-Lao friendship and the peaceful struggle against the imperialist policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of nations are being enhanced.

On Lao national day we wish you further success in the LPDR's socialist development and a multiplication of your fatherland's material and cultural achievements.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

MINISTRY INTRODUCES NEW TRADING REGULATIONS

LD051732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Who can sell (?citrus fruit) and for how much? Director Jan (?Stocki) from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services explained this to Anna Andrzewska.

[Begin recording] [Andrzewska] Director, starting tomorrow private retailers will be working under new regulations. The private-initiative sector is trembling.

[(Stocki)] These regulations have been introduced in a decree by the minister of domestic trade and services; it introduces the principle that private traders with permission to trade in articles of a specific branch must obtain separate permission if they want to trade in imported articles. With regard to industrial articles, trade is limited to second-hand articles.

[Andrezwska] What is the point of that? Is it in defense of the consumer, which I doubt, or is it that the treasury wants more say?

[(Stocki)] There are many elements, many reasons for this decision. There have sometimes been extreme cases.

[Andrzewska] There were no potatoes but there were oranges.

[(Stocki)] Yes, there have been such cases. They have often been pointed out, especially on new housing estates, where the only nonsocialized market for fruits and vegetables often had only bananas, lemons, oranges, and chewing gum for sale in the afternoon; and employees coming home then from their workplaces had no chance to parsley, soup vegetables, and potatoes on their housing estate. [end recording]

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

AU051155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The proceedings of the 10th session of the joint Romanian-American Council Commission have ended in Washington. The session examined the current stage of economic relations between the two countries, the positive development of Romanian exports to the United States, the potential for increasing those exports, especially in the machine-building industry, and adopted measures to give further impetus to developing bilateral economic relations. The two sides also agreed on increasing goods exchanges so that they will reach a new record level in 1985, decided to adopt new forms of trade and cooperation, and examined possibilities to expand economic cooperation in such fields as electronics, chemistry, agriculture, and other areas. The session stressed the role of the joint commission in developing mutual economic relations in conformity with agreements reached at the summit level. The Romanian delegation was led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the U.S. delegation by Malcolm Baldridge, secretary of commerce.

During his visit to the United States, the Romanian minister also met with other U.S. dignitaries, Congress members, representatives of U.S. business circles, and banking officials interested in developing cooperation with Romanian economic enterprises. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1730 GMT on 5 December reports that "an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ronald Reagan took place in Washington when George Bush, U.S. vice-president, received the Romanian chief delegate at the tenth session of the joint Romanian-American Economic Commission."]

OFFICIALS ENDORSE CEAUSESCU FOR REELECTION

Alexandru Necula

AU052036 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Alexandru Necula, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of machine tool industry, electrical engineering, and electronics, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 22 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The 13th RCP Congress takes place at a time of great histrical significance for our party and people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant report examines in detail the great achievements obtained by our people, under the leadership of the party, in building the new society. The working people in machine-tool industry, precision machinery, electrical engineering, and electronics made an important contribution to all these achievements. We report to the congress that we have worked and continue to work resolutely in this field to implement special programs of nationwide importance for supplying modern means of production to the entire economy.

In the current 5-year plan, we have further improved the production structure, something that has a great influence on raising the technical level of industry and the entire economy. Thus, the production of electronic automation means and computer technology for running industrial processes, the production of electronic parts and precision machinery, and the production of specialized machine-tools-aggregates and transfer lines have increased 1.5-5 times compared with 1980. We have paid particular emphasis to equipping the branches that contribute to developing the national potential of raw and energy materials and assimilating and delivering certain highly technical products and installations for the mining and energy industries, offshore drilling platforms, chemistry, and metallurgy.

Compared with the start of the current 5-year plan, the degree of upgrading products exceeded 63 percent in 1984 and in certain branches, such as automation and computer technology, more than 90 percent.

In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan we substantially reduced production costs by increasingly promoting technological progress and by applying and introducing new and better technologies; labor productivity has increased by more than 1.3 times and in 1984 it has reached an 8.2 percent growth rate.

These achievements, the speaker further stressed, were made possible by the fact that we have constantly profited from your particular concern and support, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, and from the priceless practical advice you gave to our working people during your frequent working visits to our units. The latest visits took place in the period that preceded the great forum of Romanian Communists.

In our activity to turn out new products and technologies and to develop and utilize research and design potential, we have always enjoyed the constant and highly competent support of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, to whom we respectfully extend our thanks. We report to the congress that, although we have attained the main plan indicators for industrial production and economic efficiency in the first 10 months of 1984, we are aware of the fact that we could have obtained even better results if the leadership council of the ministry and the other industrial centrals had worked more responsibly to achieve itemized production at a steady pace, expand production sharing and specialization, and increase the degree of flexibility in rapidly adapting our production to foreign market requirements, and concluding contracts for our exports.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and the draft directives point out the particular role that will continue to be placed by the electronic and precision machinery subbranches in promoting technical progress in the entire national economy. The production of these branches will increase by more than 1.5-1.7 times compared to 198 [year as published]. In this respect we will take steps, with the assistance of county party bodies and organizations, to intensify our efforts in all institutes and enterprises so as to ensure that the share of our world level products exceeds 96 percent. To this end we will give priority to developing microelectronics and optical electronics, miniaturizing hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, introducing mecatronics, and developing the system of radio traffic, telecommunications on the basis of optical fibers, and nonconventional processing technologies on the basis of laser, plasma, electronic beams, ultrasonics, and magnetic deformation. Likewise, through the direct participation of all experts in the ministry, research and design institutes, and relevant industrial centrals, we aim to increase the competitiveness and utilization degree of products earmarked for exports. Soon we will act to extend the complex mechanization and automation of, and introduce electronic devices and robots in, all sectors with difficult working conditions, such as foundaries, forges, and processing and assembly lines, by using microprocessors.

The speaker further said: In order to attain these targets, we have started, as you have recently told us, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, to organize the research-design activity in accordance with the overall contract system, something that will shorten the research-design-production cycle. At the same time we will consistently work to implement high-level agreements on expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries and other states on the basis of long-term agreements and contracts to ensure the steady and long-term development of economic exchanges in our field of activity.

Please allow me to express, from this high rostrum, my full agreement with the party-state domestic policy, which is brilliantly substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent politician and prominent personality of the contemporary world and consistent promoter of a policy of international detente, peace, and cooperation among all states.

Expressing the full endorsement of the Communists and all working people in the industry of machine-tools, precision machinery, electrical engineering, and electronics for the documents submitted to discussion, the speaker said in conclusion, we assure you much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu that we will spare no effort to achieve a true revolution in raising the technical and qualitative level of the entire industrial activity.

In full agreement with all our people's thoughts and aspirations, I have the great honor of expressing, with respect and great patriotic pride, the full endorsement of the working people in these top national economic branches for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high position of party secretary general, with the unshakable conviction that this will guarante the unflinching implementation of the party program and decisions to be adopted by the 13th congress, a program and decisions that will increase the material and intellectual strength of the fatherland and consolidate our national independence and sovereignty.

Marin Stefanache

AU051801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84

[Report on speech by Marin Stefanache, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of mines, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 22 November]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades, I would like to express profound appreciation and full endorsement for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report, a model of scientific, creative, and revolutionary tackling of problems pertaining to our fatherland's unswerving development along the road of socialism and communism and a document of outstanding theoretical and practical importance for guiding the entire party activity in the next 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

On behalf of miners and all working people in the extractive industry, allow me to express feelings of particular regard, love, and gratitude for the party secretary general and his constant concern with and support for the development of the mining industry. At the same time, we wholeheartedly support, along with the whole party and people, the reelection of the most beloved and devoted son of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the supreme position of party secretary general, a sure guarantee of implementing the great party program.

The development of the energy and raw materials base is one of the main orientations of our party-state economic strategy and policy, which is scientifically substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We are fully convinced that this orientation meets the imperative requirements of our country's socioeconomic progress and energy independence. We deem it our patriotic duty to do our best to exemplarily implement this policy.

The mining industry has strongly developed in the years since the ninth party congress. While in 1965 we produced 5.6 million metric tons of lignite, in 1984 we achieved 37 million metric tons.

Important increases were registered for all mining products. These achievements are mainly due to the constant concern of the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, who gave us valuable support in supplying our mines and pits with technical-material equipment, introducing new technologies, and improving the working and living conditions of miners.

In the current 5-year plan, the speaker said, almost 60 billion lei were allocated for the development and modernization of the mining industry in accordance with the 12th congress decisions, thus creating a solid foundation for building new productive capacities and maintaining existing ones. In spite of all this, the extractive industry failed to supply important quantities of coal, coking pit coal, and copper concentrates to the national economy, thus registering great arrears in the fulfillment of plan provisions, in spite of existing opportunities, and creating difficulties for certain branches of the national economy. These arrears were often discussed with responsible cadres in the ministry, centrals, and plants, and steps were taken to eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies.

I would like to report to the congress that the entire technical and organizational capacity of the mining industry is currently mobilized to appropriately preparing conditions for fulfilling 1985 plan tasks and building productive capacities for the 1986-90 5-year plan. By firmly applying measures included in the special programs adopted, we will make better use of coal and mineral deposits, fulfilling all plan tasks, and will recover a part of our arrears.

In the next 5-year plan, coal production must reach at least 100 million tons, as stipulated in the report to the congress. Important tasks were also established for developing the production of nonferrous ores, particularly the extraction of poor copper ores and the production of nonmetal substances, with emphasis on better quality varieties. In order to fulfill the special tasks set for 1985 and the next 5-year plan we will mobilize all forces and act to improve the working style at all levels, ministry, centrals, and units. We assure you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will perseveringly work to implement your tasks and recommendations concerning the firm introduction of technological progress in mining activity by applying the achievements of scientific research and technological development: attaining the planned level of intensive and extensive utilization of available technological installations; intensifying the execution pace of preparation and development operations below ground, as well as the opening up of operations above ground; improving extractive, transportation, and storage technologies in lignite and copper pits, as well as technologies for processing ores; and training and improving manpower.

Likewise, we will always bear in mind your recommendations, Comrade Secretary General, on reducing material, energy, and fuel consumption, markedly raising labor productivity, and cutting down production costs so as to increase efficiency in the entire mining industry.

In conclusion, allow me to express my appreciation for the brilliant way in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report examines the current international situation, and I would like to endorse wholeheartedly the orientations of our party-state foreign policy. I believe that these orientations are in full accordance with the interests and aspirations of our nation and strongly highlight Romania's active and constructive role on the world arena and the very important contribution to the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among peoples made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, prominent personality of international political life and brilliant strategist of a world without wars, a better and more just world on our planet.

Gheorghe Dinu

AU052057 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech by Gheorghe Dinu, minister of chemical industry and member of the RCP Central Committee to the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Permit me to express my full adherence to and complete endorsement of the comprehensive report presented by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and the draft directives and the other documents the congress which are opening up new and bright prospects for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and for our homeland's advance toward the communist society.

The documents submitted for discussion are permeated by the creative spirit and bold scientific thinking characterized by great perspective, of the exceptional personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the founder of modern Romania. For everything he has done and is doing to benefit our people, I want to express, from the bottom of my heart, my adherence to the decision that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the supreme position of party secretary general.

The speaker then said: Through its weight in the national economy and through its growth rate, the chemical industry represents a telling illustration of the wise and clear-sighted policy of the party aimed at the country's socialist industrialization and at the balanced and steady development of the forces of production throughout our fatherland. From the beginning of the current 5-year plan and up to now, the chemical industry has built new chemical projects in all our country's counties. The production of new chemical products in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan and the increased product quality is closely correlated with what science, research, design, and technological engineering have resolved to the benefit of this branch. In the current 5-year plan, investments in the chemical industry are being completely fulfilled on the basis of original Romanian technologies.

Of the 20 priority programs and the 24 special programs that are developing on the chemical industry and that have been worked out upon the initiative and personal guidance of Comrade RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, tasks due under the priority programs regarding increased labor productivity, improved qualitative and technical level of products, and the introduction of new products into the production process have been fulfilled.

The export list of the chemical industry has been enriched with new groups of products characterized by a higher enriched degree and unit value which ensure a better utilization of raw materials on the basis of technologies worked out by the Central Chemical Institute.

At this high party forum, I want to stress the role played by Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, in guiding and directly supporting the chemical industry, in using the outstanding results achieved by Romanian chemical research in the production process, and in improving and renewing the technical and technological level of this branch. For all this we would like to respectfully ask her to accept sincere and warm thanks and the expression of our sentiments of appreciation and great recognition.

Following efforts made by all working people in the chemical industry and due to the support granted, the speaker then said, in the first 10 months of 1984 commodity production and labor productivity have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. As for exports, they have been 18 percent higher in these 10 months than in the same period in 1983. The results achieved thus far could have been much better if we had more firmly applied measures to ensure the constant operation of installations, the fulfillment of planned parameters, and the commissioning of new installations.

Therefore, to fulfill the plan tasks for the last 2 months of the current year under favorable conditions, the managerial council of the ministry, together with the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, have taken special measures to mobilize all material and human forces and to increase their responsibility in work at all levels, and to strengthen technological and work discipline.

I want to assure the congress and you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that the diligent detachment of chemical workers will make it a duty of honor to fulfill the mobilizing tasks developing upon them under the programmatic documents that will be approved. The productive, technical, and human potential we have available gives us ground to express our firm pledge to register an annual rate of 8.5-9 percent as envisaged in the directives and to fulfill the rates stipulated for 1990. In achieving this rate, an important role develops on low-tonnage production and precision chemistry which in the coming 5-year plan will double compared to the current 5-year plan. Important developments will be registered in the production of medicines, dyes, coloring agents, reagents and pure substances for microelectronics, and chemical products for the production of plants.

In the next 5-year plan our country will produce for the first time silicone and chloroprene rubber, glass-fiber reinforced polymers, polyurethanes, and rare metal salts. Due to the mechanization and automation of the production process and due to the introduction and perfecting of the leadership and organizational framework, the overall increase in production in the next 5-year plan shall be achieved on the basis of increased labor productivity.

Special attention shall be paid to improving the work style and methods of the collective leadership bodies in order to increase the responsibility and latitude of decisionmaking in enterprises and centrals by firmly applying the principle of workers self-management and self-administration.

Please permit me to express, on behalf of the Romanian chemists, our full adherence to the foreign policy promoted by our party, excellently drafted by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and based on a profound analysis of the phenomena of the present-day world and on a realistic vision of broad perspective that ensures the steady development of relations with all nations in the world, peace, and friendship among peoples.

On behalf of all working people in the chemical industry, I want to pledge before the congress and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will work with self-denial and in a revolutionary spirit to fulfill the tasks developing upon us under the congress decisions and documents, thus increasing even more the contribution by Romanian chemistry to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in our country.

Gyozo Hajdu

AU291815 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech by Gyozo Hajdu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, to the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The report presented by our party secretary general is an excellent program for work and life for all our working people, irrespective of nationality. From the bottom of my heart I also want to express my full adherence to this excellent document that is opening up wonderful prospects for our dear homeland.

On this occasion I want to frankly and clearly state, without any evasion, that we writers, irrespective of nationality, like all men of science, art, and culture and like all our people, support the one who has given us a free, independent, and sovereign homeland, a home of true fraternity, a mother who loves all her sons alike.

We want to express thanks to the party and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the fact that, through the harmonious development of the forces of production in all countries and through ensuring equal rights, the souls of all sons of our beloved homeland have been rallied into a fraternal, powerful, and unshakable single whole.

Not long ago, during a party meeting in the Valley of Tirnava, a Hungarian worker said: "We vote for our party secretary general because Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is faithful to us and we feel that he is always close to us. We vote for our beloved leader because he is a man of ours who loves us, the Hungarians in Romania, as he loves all the country's citizens."

Stressing that these simple words, which stem from the bottom of the heart, reflect the warm love and boundless devotion harbored by the Hungarians in Romania and by all people for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker stressed that the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme position as party secretary general expresses the great and legitimate desire of all Communists, all working people in Socialist Romania, and that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's presence at the head of the party will constantly contribute to increasing the international prestige of our homeland whose wise foreign policy based on clear and firm principles is contributing to the preservation of peace and to creating an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

We have a single country. We have a joint homeland of all working people, irrespective of nationality. And we, the Hungarian writers, we feel at home here; only here and nowhere else in the world. Our heart is not and never will be for sale. As part and parcel of the country's cultural activity, the art and literature of coinhabiting nationalities have never been so rich and flourishing as in the past 20 years. This is why we firmly reject any attempt to distort the history of the Romanian people and to slander our present-day realities, no matter from whom they stem.

The working people in our country -- Romanians, Hungarians, and Germans alike -- have learned from a number of sad happenings in the past that they should no longer let themselves be misled by exploiters, that they should no longer permit others to decide on their destiny and their future. Our unity and fraternal solidarity in the "Ceausescu Era" are stronger than anything else, because they were born in the hearts of the millions upon millions of working people and because they express the invincible force of a country and of all our people who are closely united with our revolutionary party, the RCP.

We, the writers, irrespective of the language in which we write, view it as a duty of honor to serve the great work of all our people of building socialism and communism, and to contribute to enriching our homeland's cultural treasury.

Proceeding from this desire, the speaker stressed that in addition to valuable works, there have been works published that are devoid of a message, superficial or confused works that do not serve the goal of fashioning a new socialist man or the unity and fraternity between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities. Therefore, the speaker stressed, in the future, along with improving artistic mastership, we have to deepen the militant spirit of literary works, thus increasing our contribution to the achievement of our party's great ideals.

Our faithfulness to the party and our homeland is eternal and it links us, up to the last beat of our hearts, to our beloved leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Our ship is constantly advancing toward new horizons. On deck we have a wise steersman: our dear homeland's hero of today and of tomorrow. The wish we voice from the very bottom of our heart, long live the great son of our people and homeland, a true Romanian, a true man, and a true Communist, and a prominent militant for understanding and peaceful cooperation among the countries and peoples in the world, clearly resounds in all corners of our country.

VISITORS TO RCP CONGRESS ADDRESS WORKERS

Balev Speaks at Plant Rally

AU231538 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 5

[Report by Kolyu Kolev and Krasimir Ivandzhiyski, special correspondents from Bucharest, on the visit of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Milko Balev to the Bucharest Electroaparataj plant and on his speech delivered at the Bulgarian-Romanian friendship rally held at the plant on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The high party forum of the Romanian Communists is approaching the end of its work. Many delegates and leading party and state functionaries of Romania took the floor during the plenary sessions.

According to the program set up by the Romanian hosts, today several foreign delegations were scheduled to pay visits and meet workers collectives in various enterprises in Bucharest, as well as throughout the country.

The BCP delegation, headed by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, visited the Bucharest Electroaparataj combine this afternoon, which is one of the most important centers of Romanian electrotechnical industry today.

The Bulgarian guests were greeted by Nicolae Vaidescu [as published], deputy minister of machine industry, electrical engineering, and electronics, as well as by Ion Badea, secretary of the RCP district committee, by Panait Dragus, manager of the plant, and by Ion Filip, secretary of the plant RCP committee.

The plant manager briefed the members of our delegation on the organization of production and the workers' collective's achievements. Comrade Milko Balev and those accompanying him visited some workshops at the plant.

Following this a deeply emotional Romanian-Bulgarian friendship rally was held with representatives of the Electroaparataj collective.

The Bulgarian delegation was warmly welcomed by Ion Filip, secretary of the plant RCP committee. Panaits Dragus, manager of the plant, also addressed words of greetings to the guests.

Comrade Milko Balev delivered a speech during the rally. He conveyed the greetings of the Bulgarian Communists and the personal greetings of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He pointed out that all working people in our country are sincerely rejoicing at the great achievements with which the Romanian people are meeting their 13th RCP Congress. Comrade Milko Balev noted that this congress is taking place in a year that gives opportunity for a fruitful assessment not only of the achievements attained during the current 5-year plan period, but throughout the 40 years of free development in Romania.

The Bulgarian people, too, Comrade Balev pointed out, under the leadership of the BCP, have achieved remarkable successes in building a socialist society in our country.

One of the basic factors for our successes today is the integration and mutual cooperation with the USSR and with the other fraternal, socialist countries. This is why the policy of friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries is a basic characteristic feature of the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The speaker dwelt on the centuries-old friendship between the Bulgarian and Romanian people. Being neighbors for centuries, Bulgarians and Romanians have always lived in an atmosphere of friendship and comradeship. They helped each other in crucial moments of their history. The principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism represent the basis for the development of friendship and cooperation in our most recent history, Comrade Milko Balev stressed.

The traditional meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu are mostly contributing to the development of contemporary Bulgarian-Romanian relations.

Dwelling further on the international situation, which was aggravated because of the aggressive policy conducted by American imperialism, Comrade Balev pointed out that the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles that has started in Europe represents a particular danger for world peace. The Warsaw Pact member-countries are resolutely opposing this threat. Their peace-loving proposals represent a constructive program for the solution of topical, worldwide problems.

The speaker noted as follows: Our two fraternal countries are striving for a lasting extension of their good-neighborly relations in the relations among all Balkan peoples. This is why we are struggling for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

Comrade Milko Balev, leader of the BCP delegation, closed his speech by wishing the collective of the plant new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Krolikowski Addresses Workers

AU221850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech given by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at a meeting of the staff of the Bucharest ready-made clothes and knitwear enterprises on 20 November 1984]

[Text] The visit of the SED delegation to the Bucharest ready-made clothes and knitwear factory on Tuesday afternoon became an impressive display of the friendship between the GDR and Romania. The textile workers cordially welcomed their guests.

The enterprise today is comprised of 12 plants. The garments produced here, partly with special machinery from the GDR, are exported to more than 30 countries, including the GDR.

During the numerous meetings and talks with working people at their workplaces, Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the excellent performance of the collectives and wished them new successes.

Subsequently a friendship meeting, at which the SED delegation leader took the floor, opened at the enterprise's culture house to stormy applause.

It is a great pleasure for the SED delegation which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress to be able to visit your combine for ready-made clothes and knitwear in Bucharest, Krolikowski pointed out. He conveyed to the combat-tested collective of textile workers of this combine and to all the Communists and working people of the SR of Romania the cordial and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker, as well as of the communists and all the working people of our GDR.

It is with great interest that our delegation is watching the important work of the 13th RCP Congress which has drawn up an impressive list of the creative work performed in the 40 years of people's power by the country's working people in creating the extensively developed socialist society, the speaker pointed out.

Common Aims in Building Socialism

He went on: The report of the Central Committee delivered by your party general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, underscored the fact that the socialist state power has been further consolidated in your country, that the national economy has been successfully developed, that the gains of science and technology have been used effectively and that great progress has been achieved in the field of education and culture. These historical achievements reflect the capability of the Romanian workers class freed from capitalist exploitation, nay of all working people, to take their country's destiny into their own hands and successfully fashion the people's life under socialism.

We feel the sincere urge to express to you our most cordial congratulations on these significant successes and to wish the Communists, workers class, peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia of your country much success in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, Werner Krolikowski emphasized.

The visit to your textile combine, he said, has strongly impressed us and has acquainted us with the many fine performances of the working people. In talks with the men and women workers at various enterprise sections we acquainted ourselves with their achievements in the competition, as well as with the conditions under which they were obtained. And indeed, many new initiatives were undertaken in preparation for the 13th RCP Congress to increase the quality, output and efficiency, and a significant performance increase was achieved. In doing so you have made a grandiose contribution to the strengthening of the economic power of your country and to raising the prosperity of the Romanian people. The high value and fashionable chic of your products imparts a good name to your combine with good reason.

The friendship which links our parties, states, and peoples is firm and strong. We are pursuing common aims and interests in the building of socialism and in preserving peace. The treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of May 1972 which links our two countries is being filled with life. The meetings of the highest representatives of our two parties and countries, Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, have always given new incentives to this end.

We note with satisfaction, the speaker said, that the multifaceted relations of fraternal cooperation between our two countries are proving to be useful and fruitful. The coolaboration between our two Marxist-Leninist parties, the joint path of the RCP and the SED, constitutes the decisive driving force for this.

Thus, we are at present continuing the binding revolutionary traditions that have grown in the joint struggle of the finest sons and daughters of the German and Romanian workers class against imperialism, fascism, and the war, for socialism and peace. Since the time following the world historical victory of the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitler coalition countries over fascist barbarism 40 years ago, when our peoples took their fate into their hands, they have been working and struggling side by side.

This can be felt everywhere in life today. Together with the USSR the PPR, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic, the SR of Romania and the GDR are linked by their membership in the socialist defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, Werner Krolikowski underscored.

We also successfully cooperate in CEMA. This benefits everyone in our countries and multiplies our forces. It enhances the strength and influence of world socialism and is of far-reaching significance for securing peace. In view of the danger of a nuclear inferno caused by the arms drive and confrontational policy of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, the fraternal collaboration and the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community is acquiring even more weight. This was reaffirmed in the declaration of the Moscow economic summit conference in June 1984.

Werner Krolikowski went on to say: We avail ourselves of this meeting to express our concern and indignation about the aggressive U.S. activities vis-a-vis Nicaragua. At the same time we assert our firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people who are so resolutely and courageously defending the gains of the Sandinist revolution. We demand: Hands off Nicaragua!

Being most deeply convinced that the firmly rallied socialist states, together with all the forces of peace and social progress in the world, will be able to halt the threatening development of the danger of war, we are doing all we can to preserve a life in peace for the future generations.

The constructive proposals submitted by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in their declarations in Prague and Moscow point to a road which is practicable for all. They constitute a realistic program for the termination of the arms race, first and foremost in the nuclear field, for a return to dentente in the international situation, for a constructive dialogue, and for the establishment of the conditions for fruitful negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security.

A few weeks ago, on 7 October 1984, our socialist worker-peasant state on German soil commemorated the 35th anniversary of its existence, the speaker pointed out and stressed: In a short time in history, the workers class, in alliance with all working people under the leadership of the SED and in inviolable friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, also gave proof in the GDR of the superiority of the socialist state and societal system over the capitalist system, which is doomed by history to collapse.

The GDR, Werner Krolikowski stated, is today a politically stable, economically highly efficient, state with constantly flourishing science and education, which occupies a respected place in the international arena. In 1983 the GDR's national income was 9 times higher than in 1949. Industrial output rose 13.3 times during the same time. Great things were also accomplished in agriculture. The class of cooperative peasants emerged and developed. The output of grain increased 2.1 times, that of slaughter cattle 7 times, that of milk 3.1 times, and that of eggs 6.7 times in the years 1949-83.

Proven Strategy of the 10th SED Congress

Particularly since the Eighth SED Congress in 1971, which decreed the course of the unity of economic and social policy, the material and cultural living standard of the people has improved decisively on the basis of a high pace of development of socialist production, of enhancing efficiency, and scientific progress, and of an increase in labor productivity. We are purposefully realizing an apartment building program, the implementation of which will solve the housing problem as a social problem in the GDR up until 1990.

Since 1970 alone the housing conditions for 6.5 million citizens have basically improved as a result of the constuction, reconstruction, or modernization of 2.2 million apartments. Real incomes of the working people and pensioners, as well as the retail turnover, rose steadily, while at the same time the prices of basic foodstuffs, rates, and rents remained unchanged and stable.

In the GDR social security, full employment and confidence in the future have become self-evident features in the citizens' lives. In keeping with the road outlined by the SED program, the leadership activity of our party is focused on the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. Relying on the created material-technical base of the national economy and on the socialist awareness of the working people, we are implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress with the objective of implementing a comprehensive nature to the process of intensification of socialist production and of securing stable foundations for its development ona long-term basis, as Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the seventh session of our Central Committee.

More and higher utility values and less energy and materials per utility value, higher labor productivity, and an even more rapidly growing effectiveness constitute the objective yearsticks that are applicabele to this. A new stage of economic utilization of science and technology is of decisive importance on this road and will be implemented through the creative work and innovative spirit of the working people of our country, as well as through cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

Cooperation Has Developed Well

We are able to note with satisfaction that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our countries has successfully developed as a result of the basic agreements made between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the year 1980 and 1981, Werner Krolikowski stated.

In doing this we are in full agreement with the results of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries last June in Moscow. The new stage of economic relations between the CEMA countries initiated there will also distinguish the further development of economic relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Purposeful work is in progress on implementing the long-term program for the main orientations of ecnomic and scientific-technical cooperation, for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania until 1990. The results achieved in this context have led to a further deepening of the economic relations between our countries. This is particularly evident in the area of production specialization and cooperation. Roughly one-third of the commodities exchanged are products resulting from specialization and cooperation. It was possible to further develop the commodity exchange between our countries and, with mutual deliveries agreed upon for 1984, the highest turnover to date, totalling roughly one billion rubles, will be reached.

We attach great importance to the present work on the coordination of plans for the 1986-90 period. In the foreground of all this are joint efforts for a further comprehensive intensification of the national economies and related tasks for a rational use of the available scientific-technical potential and for deepening the socialist division of labor in science and production.

Honorary Banner With Wilhelm Pieck's Portrait

We are firmly convinced that with the tasks set forth by the leading representatives of our two states at their meeting in August 1984 for drafting a program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation until 2000 new, strong incentives will emerge for an even closer collaboration between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In conclusion Werner Krolikowski stressed: We are certain that the 13th RCP Congress will adopt significant decisions for the further building of the developed socialist society in Romania. We wish a successful course to the deliberations of your party congress and great successes to all Communists and to the working people in towns and the countryside in implementing the adopted tasks.

We wish great new production successes and all the best in their personal lives to the Communists and to all working people of this important combine.

Permit me to present to the enterprise collective an honorary banner of the SED Central Committee bearing the portrait of Wilhelm Pieck, the never forgotten first president of our German worker-peasant state.

May it show the deep, firm friendship between our peoples, the firm resolve to jointly come out for the triumph of the most just cause in the world, the cause of peace and socialism.

The presentation of the honorary banner was welcomed with strong applause.

Lenart Speaks at Rally

AU271108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech given by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee first secretary, delivered at Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship rally in Bucharest at Electronica Enterprise on 21 November]

[Text] "The deepening of the fraternal relations between the nations of Romania and the CSSR benefits the people of both our countries and contributes to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community," Comrade Jozef Lenart said. Our friendship has deep roots. It was being steeled in class struggles for progress and justice, in our nations' struggle against Hitlerite fascism, for freedom.

In this period our people are marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and of the CSSR's liberation by the Soviet Army. On this occasion, we again realize the vital role played by the Soviet people in World War II, the immense sacrifices they brought for the victory over German fascism, for the liberation of subjugated European nations. The Czechoslovak people also are not forgetting the fact that Romanian troops, too, took part in battles for the liberation of our fatherland. We think of them with thankfulness and pay respect to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the struggle for freedom.

The victory of the USSR over German fascism has made it possible for the working people of our countries to freely decide in favor of revolutionary changes and of building a new life. That has laid the foundations and created favorable conditions for new relations between the CSSR and Romania.

We are convinced that the advance of our countries, their growing economic potential, also created new prerequisites for our more comprehensive and more intensive cooperation, J. Lenart said further. And now our communist parties are paying great attention precisely to this. Exceptionally important are the meetings of Comrade Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, the highest representatives of our countries.

At present we attach great importance to deepening further economic cooperation, especially to developing production cooperation and specialization. The basis for this is the long-term program agreement between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The fulfillment of these intentions is also significantly helped by the active participation of our countries in the realization of the conclusions arising from the CEMA economic summit. What is involved is a marked activation of the collective efforts of all countries in common interest and for the benefit of all fraternal countries. This, in particular, concerns the future-oriented spheres, such as engineering, electronics, biotechnology, robotics, and other future-oriented sectors.

In the foreign-political part, the head of the CPCZ delegation emphasized that the development of socialism was possibly only in peace. Hence all our effort aimed at strengthening peace and averting the danger of war.

We, as well as you, and this is being emphatically expressed at your party's congress, are concerned by the fact that the situation in the world continues to become ever sharper, Comrade Jozef Lenart said. This is the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, which openly endeavors to gain world supremacy.

For this reason the imperialist forces feverishly build up their armaments and develop new types of weapons of mass destruction. It is for this reason that they want to militarize even space. No means are too dirty for them: economic pressure, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, or brutal violence and diktat. They have elevated terrorism to state policy and unscrupulously act against the right of nations to independently decide their future.

The already tense international situation has been further complicated by the deployment of U.S. nuclear-first-strike missiles in some West European countries. For this reason the USSR, in the interest of preserving the military-strategic equilibrium, has had to carry out defensive countermeasures. Nor could the CSSR passively watch the increased danger posed to the USSR and its allies. Therefore, following an agreement with the Soviet Government, and as in the case of the GDR, operational-tactical complexes have been deployed.

Also the inordinate actions of the West German revanchists dovetail with the hegemonist plans of American imperialism, the "crusade" against democracy, freddom, and communism. The nations of the CSSR were one of the first victims of Hitlerite fascism, of its Drang nach Osten [German phrase used]. Therefore they cannot keep silent when these forces have the full support of FRG Government quarters.

Face to face with the threat of a nuclear war, our party and the government, supported by all people, are taking an active part in the peace initiatives of the USSR, all Warsaw Pact member-countries. We are striving to halt the feverish arms buildup, and reinstitute the process of detente and cooperation among nations on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

We are deeply convinced, however, that in a situation in which particularly the United States of America, despite the peace rhetoric of its representatives, is continuing to increase its aggressiveness, we must strengthen that defense bond of the countries of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact. Over a period of 3 decades it has been and is an important pillar of the defense of socialist achievements, of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Concluding his address, J. Lenart said that the CPCZ delegation was following with great interest the deliberations of the 13th RCP Congress. They are evidence that the strenuous work of workers, farmers, and the intelligentsia, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has yielded a further contribution to the successful construction of Romania as an industrially and agriculturally developed country. Equally, we are encouraged by the bold and demanding goals of the further construction of a developed socialist society, contained in the speech of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We greatly value the words that resounded from the congress' dais that the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop and deepen fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, that they will fulfill their obligations arising from the membership in the Warsaw Pact, that they will continue to comprehensively strive for deepening cooperation within the framework of CEMA, Jozef Lenart emphasized.

FOREIGN DELEGATES' STATEMENTS ON RCP CONGRESS

PRC's Wan Li

AU291757 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 48, 22 Nov 84 p 17

[Statement by Wan Li, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, to LUMEA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "We are Proud To Have Such Close Friends in Struggle as the RCP"; no date given]

[Text] First of all, please permit me, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, to convey warm greetings at the successful convening of the 13th RCP Congress.

The proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress are an event of great importance in the political and socioeconomic life of the Romanian people, and a solemn celebration of the Romanian Communists and all the Romanian people. During the last few days, we have seen for ourselves how the Romanian Communists, in every field of activity and together with all the Romanian people, are welcoming this important event with outstanding successes. I have listened with great attention to the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This extensive report, which blends the general truths of Marxism-Leninism with the specific conditions of the country, provides a comprehensive list of the great achievements and important experiences attained by the RCP in leading all of the people to fulfill their tasks of building socialism, tasks which were set by the 12th RCP Congress. At the same time, the report underlined the guidelines for further development. We warmly congratulate the party and the fraternal Romanian people for all their achievements. We are deeply convinced that the important documents and decisions that will be adopted by the 13th RCP Congress will lead and encourage the Romanian party and people to attain new and ever greater victories in their great work of establishing a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Regarding the international situation, the RCP consistently advocates the just principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and the right of each party to independently establish its political line in keeping with the realities of that country. The RCP speaks out for and makes consistent efforts to establish new relations between countries and parties, based on the above mentioned principles. The RCP has always made an important contribution to easing the tense international situation, to safeguarding peace in Europe and throughout the world, and to developing a healthy international communist movement.

We express our great admiration and appreciation for the RCP's just position and we are proud to have such close friends in struggle as the RCP. We have learned with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship between our parties and the peoples of China and Romania, which are strictly based on the above mentioned principles, are continuously strengthening and deepening. Both in the great work of establishing socialism and in the common struggle for defending peace, we mutually trust, help, and teach each other, thus consolidating our deep, comradely friendship. During the last years, as a result of the mutual visits of the party and state leaders of our countries, the Chinese-Romanian friendship has reached a new stage of development, which deeply pleases us. We wish, from the bottom of our hearts, that the friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples will live forever.

Wan Li

AU041305 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Wan Li, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress: "Noteworthy Successes Achieved by the Romanian People Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Leadership in the Country's Socialist Construction"; no date given]

[Text] I am in Bucharest, having been entrusted by the CPC Central Committee with the mission of participating in the 13th RCP Congress proceedings. I have listened with great attention to the report presented to the congress by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and I would like to stress that it has been an occasion for learning many things. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report reflects the application, in a creative manner, of the universally valid truths of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities in Romania.

From the facts presented at the congress I have noted with great pleasure that you have achieved very great successes in the 20 years that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been RCP secretary general. Almost 20 years ago, in 1965, shortly after his election to that high party position, I visited your country and during this current visit I was able to note very great changes. I have noted that during those years profound changes have taken place and great achievements have been registered. I am convinced that under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidance, on the basis of the program adopted by the great forum of the Romanian Communists, and through united efforts by the workers class and the diligent Romanian people the congress directives will be fully implemented.

Traditional relations of friendship exist between our parties, countries, and peoples and we note with special satisfaction that these relations of friendship entered a new development stage after the dialogue between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Hu Yaobang, and Li Xiannian in Bucharest and Beijing. Our parties have many common viewpoints on international issues, primarily in struggling for peace, development and understanding, and in struggling against hegemonism, for strengthening the unity of the Third-World countries, and for the solidarity of the developing and nonaligned countries. Our views are identical on all these problems. We also greatly admire and appreciate the RCP policy of defending independence and sovereignty, its policy on relations between parties, and its policy on supporting the principles of equality without outside interference. We have common viewpoints on these issues as well.

On this occasion, too, I would like to convey cordial greetings to the talented and diligent Romanian people on behalf of the CPC and the Chinese people.

Bulgaria's Milko Balev

AU291756 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 48, 22 Nov 84 p 16

[Statement by Milko Balev, member of the Bulgarian Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to LUMEA, on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "A Friendship With Solid Historical Roots"; no date given]

[Text] The 13th RCP Congress is an event of particular importance in the social and political life of the fraternal Romanian people. The importance of the congress is determined by the fact that it is taking place 3 months after the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

I would like to reiterate the fact that in the 4 decades that have elapsed since the great, historical event which took place in neighboring and friendly Romania, deep, revolutionary changes have been achieved. A strong technical and material base has been established and industry plays a decisive role in the national economy. Great successes have been achieved in developing socialist agriculture. At the same time, achievements in the fields of science, education, and culture have particular importance. The working people's well-being is continuously growing in the SR of Romania. Our people are acquainted with and sincerely rejoice in the successes attained by the neighboring and fraternal Romanian people.

In the report of the RCP Central Committee, presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and prominent personality of the international communist and workers movement, the goals of major importance were defined. Their implementation will ensure successful development of the SR of Romania's national economy in the next 5-year plan period and in the future up to the year 2000.

The RCP, together with the other fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact, has contributed to the development of international cooperation and to strengthening international security with a view to preventing a nuclear war.

The BCP and the RCP promote the policy of peaceful coexistence with countries with different social orders as the sole rational and real policy, because it is based on creative dialogue, negotiations, and understandings substantiated by the principles of parity and equal security.

The mutual friendship and relations between the Bulgarian and Romanian Peoples have solid historical roots.

In the 40 years that have elapsed since Romania's liberation, the relations of friendship between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the SR of Romania, established on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist socialism, have continuously developed and deepened.

The regular summit meetings and the talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are of particular importance for continuously deepening these relations.

PPR's Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak

AU031822 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 49, 29 Nov 84 p 6

[Statement by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to LUMEA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "Relations of Cooperation at the Highest Level"; no date given]

[Text] Our delegation has been deeply impressed by the great number of problems raised in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, a report which assesses the achievements attained during the last few years by the Romanian people and the RCP and the guidelines regarding Romania's future development. We highly value the great achievements of the Romanian people, led by the RCP, a fact which we emphasized in our cable to the congress, and we value the role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his great contribution in attaining these achievements.

During these days we have visited the Bucharest Machine-Tools and Aggregates Enterprise. I must tell you that, as a professional engineer, I have valued not only the huge size of this enterprise and the technical solutions used here, but mostly the work of the skilled workers, engineers, and leading cadres, who are all very young people. This visit again convinced us that in Romani great technological progress has been achieved. Everything Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assessed in his report regarding the new techniques and world technology is concretly expressed by the production achieved and the very modern industrial products. At the same time, we have been deeply impressed by the way in which our Romanian comrades have solved the housing problem.

Therefore, we are convinced that all the programs endorsed by the 13th RCP Congress will be completely fulfilled.

There are very close ties between our parties and countries. For example, the Bucharest Machine-Tools and Aggregate Enterprise which we visited cooperates with a machine-tools enterpsei in Poland. This cooperation has been elevated to higher levels after the talks held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruselski during Comrade Ceausescu's last visit to Poland. This fact is clearly demonstrated by our relations at party and economic levels.

GDR's Werner Krolikowski

AU041034 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP COngress in Bucharest: "Great Goals and Vivid Enthusiasm in Implementing Them"; no date given]

[Text] Inspired by feelings of great friendship, the SED delegation that participated in this congress has extended warm greetings and wishes for happiness on behalf of the 2 million Communists, all GDR citizens and, certainly, on behalf of the party and state leadership and the general secretary and president of the State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker.

We have followed with great interest the report presented by the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. I want to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on the extensive inventory in the report. I was impressed by the fact that in the years of socialist construction, industrial production and agricultural yields increased substantially, thus registering progress difficult to imagine in another era. The achievements are impressive. The report also presents guidelines for Romania's development up to 1990 and in the future up to the year 2000, a period the goal of which is to proceed to building a communist society -- a great goal which, through the enthusiasm with which it was endorsed by the participants in the congress, the Romanian Communists have pledged to fulfill. From the bottom of our heart, we wish you great success in fulfilling all those plans.

I would like to express satisfaction at the way the report dealt with issues concerning our party, too, as well as other parties in Europe, and the peoples in our countries, namely issues referring to one of the most important problems confronting mankind today -- elimination of the danger of a nuclear inferno and the guaranteeing of world peace. Both our party and the RCP are concerned about the various situation created through the worsened international atmosphere. As has been stressed repeatedly, and as Romania itself stresses, the road to detente must be opened on the basis of withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and ending the deployment of new ones.

We are prepared to do all we can to contribute to returning the situation to what it was before deployment of those missiles. The European peoples must take a realistic position on achieving disarmament by virtue of the principles of security for all states. I would like to especially hail Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reference to the problem of ensuring peace and halting the arms race and to the need to begin tangible talks on disarmament issues.

SFRY'S Dobrivoje Vidic

AU291755 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 48, 22 Nov 84 p 17

[Statement by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to LUMEA, on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "Relations of Friendship and Good-Neighborliness"; no date given]

[Text] On behalf of the LCY and myself I would like to begin by expressing my satisfaction at being able to participate in the RCP Congress. At the same time, I would like to express my thanks for the comradely reception we have enjoyed in your country. We consider this reception an expression of friendship and good-neighborliness, which characterizes relations between our peoples, countries, and parties.

Our delegation is following with keen interest the proceedings of the congress. We have listened with great interest to the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. His excellency tellingly spoke about the outstanding results attained in many fields by the Romanian working people, led by the RCP, after the liberation and the revolution. These results are the foundation of the Communist Party and all the working people of your country for fulfilling the tasks involved in further developing your country, tasks about which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has spoken in a very documented manner. We wish great success to the Communists and the Romanian working people in fulfilling these tasks.

We have followed with deep interest Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's remarks and various proposals regarding current international issues, and his firm position in strengthening peace and international cooperation, based on equality of rights and peaceful coexistence. We, as a nonaligned country, are struggling to attain the same goals in the international arena. In this respect, the relations of good neighborliness, reiterated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu when speaking about relations among the Balkan countries, have a particular importance.

We are impressed by the strong unity shown by the Congress for the policy of the RCP led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Dobrivoje Vidic

AU041150 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to ROMANIA LIBERA on the occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "Fruitful Inventory -- A Guarantee for a Prosperous Future"; no date given]

[Text] It is gratifying to have the opportunity to stress that we feel comfortable among the Romanian Communists. We view this as an expression of the relations of friendship that exist between our two countries and between the LCY and the RCP.

Our delegation has participated with interest in the congress proceedings, which we have followed with great attention. I want to stress especially that we have followed the report presented by the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, with great interest. This report is extremely interesting from the point of view of the ideas it contains, but also from the point of view of the proposals it makes.

I understand that -- on the basis of successes registered in the development process of friendly Romania -- your people have to fulfill extremely great and important tasks. And judging by the enthusiastic atmosphere at the congress, there is no doubt that all these tasks will be fulfilled successfully.

A strong impression was made on us by the part of the report that dealt with the international policy promoted by friendly Romania. As a Yugoslav Communist and as a citizen of a countrv promoting a nonaligned policy, I can say that we fully agree with the noble ideals Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented in the report in connection with the need for all democratic forces in the world, all countries, and all peoples to unite in the struggle for peace and international cooperation based on equality of rights. We fully understand this point of view promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu becuase we ourselves follow such guidelines in our own policy.

On this occasion, too, I wish to convey best wishes for further great successes to the to the Romanian Communists headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Romanian people in the belief that, in thelight of the congress directives, these succsses will be achieved.

Italy's Antonio Bassolino

AU041506 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Dec 84 p 6

[Statement by Antonio Bassolino, member of the PCI Directorate, to ROMANIA LIBERA On occasion of the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: "We are Following With Interest the Active Role Played by Romania in the International Arena"; date not given]

[Text] The report presented by the RCP secretary general is very rich and comprehensive. We, the Italian Communists, were especially interested in the section dealing with international issues becuase there are many convergent points between the analysis made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the positions adopted by us. The report includes many original and creative ideas, at a practical and theoretical level, and the analysis of the international situation in it coincides with our views. Naturally, emphasis was placed on the need to ensure peace, intensify the struggle against deployment of missiles in all areas in Europe and for eliminating them from our continent, and intensify the struggle to continue efforts toward achieving disarmament and peace. Finally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's words in connection with outer space impressed me. Indeed, outer space does not belong to anyone, it does not belong to any nation and, therefore, it must be used for peaceful purposes; outer space must not be militarized.

We follow with interest the active role played by Romania in the international arena. The great prestige of Romania and of the RCP has also been illustrated by the great number of representatives of certain political groupoings from all over the world present at the congress. We believe that relations between our parties -- which have always been positive and based on the principles of cooperation, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, and each communist party's national autonomy -- will continue to develop in the interests of the two peoples and communist parties.

SERBIA LC ISSUES POLICIES ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD051431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Serbia LC Central Committee needs to speed up work on essential changes in the political system aimed at the continued development of socialist self-management relations and the delegate system. This is emphasized in the Serbia LC Central Committee's policies, released today, on the LC's responsibility and tasks in developing the political system of socialist self-management and implementing the agreed policy. This was discussed by the Central Committee at the session on 23 and 24 November.

Changes in the political system must have the direct effect of implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and must ensure effective decisionmaking and greater responsibility in carrying out agreed policy and decisions at all levels.

The Serbia LC policies will oppose forcefully ideological tendencies, which in discussing the political system, bring into question the very bases of the system, whether from a position of restoring a multiparty system or bureaucratic-statist centralism. Also unacceptable is the defense of every existing constitutional and legal norm, if critical analysis shows that it is unsuitable or impractical.

The policies state that LC basic organizations and permanent action conferences are duty bound, together with organizations of the federation of trade unions and self-management bodies, to examine critically by mid-1985 the existing state of organization of associated labor and, proceeding from the principles of the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor, to set out positions on needed changes.

In this context, the policies state, it is essential to strengthen the constitutional role of the work organization as the autonomous self-management organization and economic subject. Communists in associated labor organizations will call for a reexamination of self-management acts and of decisionmaking practice in workers' councils of work and composite associated labor organizations so that in those cases in which decisionmaking through agreement between delegates of all basic associated labor organizations is not expressly provided for in the Law on Associated Labor, then decisionmaking by the majority is introduced.

The policy statement goes on to emphasize that increased activity by the LC, trade unions, and self-management bodies should contribute to more complete regulation, realization and protection of socioeconomic, work and other relations and rights of workers in associated labor organizations. At the same time this should also curb widespread instances of nearly every open question in associated labor organizations being resolved through the courts, which does not eliminate the causes.

The LC will call for more complete affirmation of the municipality as a self-management and basic sociopolitical community, as well as the adoption of systemic measures and economic policy that will stimulate the development of the municipality as an open community and factor of broader self-management integration and prevent instances of isolationism and autarkic development.

The policies speak in particular about Communists' obligation to ensure that in self-management bodies and delegate assemblies the work of all holders of social, self-management, and business posts is assessed regularly from the point of their specific contribution, ability, and responsibility in carrying out the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

There is a need to change the practice of coordination bodies for cadre policy and to reduce their role to the functions envisaged in social agreements on cadre policy. In order to prevent informal influence on the part of narrow groups and individuals on cadre decisions, organs of sociopolitical organizations are obligated to ensure democratic consultation on possible candidates for certain posts, while insisting always on criteria of proven work, expert and moral and political qualities. This is emphasized in the part of the policy relating to the need for measures to democratize cadre policy.

In the policies Communists are called on to initiate in their own environments the adoption of specific assessments and measures for the rational organization of aministrative bodies, expert and other services and work communities in delegate assemblies by mid-1985, as well as specific programs to reduce the number of people employed in them. Communists in associated labor need to do the same on the question of reducing the number of workers in administration and management, and to call for the removal of unnecessary duplicate services in work communities, basic associated labor organizations, and work and composite organizations.

Particular emphasis is laid on the tightening of responsibility in administrative organs and all institutions with public authority, and the most severe measures, from removal from post to disciplinary and ideopolitical measures, must be taken immediately in established cases of unscrupulous and irresponsible implementation of legal regulations and assembly decisions.

The Central Committee, the policy statement continues, considers that the rationalization of decisions in the sphere of self-management interest organization should be sought in accordance with positions being developed in federal social councils, in linking similar self-management interest communities and removing those whose existence is not justified. This also assumes the adoption of a program to reduce the number of employees and to unify expert services for several self-management interest communities.

The policies emphasize that the struggle for equality between the nations and nationalities of the SR of Serbia and for the Republic's unity is a lasting task for all organized socialist forces in the Republic.

The Central Committee judges that several good results have been achieved in implementing the 18th Serbia LC Central Committee session's conclusions on developing the constitutional position of the Republic and of the socialist autonomous provinces.

However, it is stressed that certain important tasks in these agreed conclusions have not yet been carried out and that in certain practical solutions, the unity of the Republic, or the fact that the socialist autonomous provinces are part of it, is not expressed clearly enough. It is therefore necessary, on constitutional principles and bases, to construct and define more precisely within the SR of Serbia both as a state and as a self-management community, the role and competence of the republic's organs and its relations with the organs of the socialist autonomous provinces, and develop the experience which will strengthen unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

Communists will press to ensure that the SR of Serbia Assembly will adopt in a timely and constitutional manner, laws and other acts to be applied uniformly in the Republic, thus achieving full cooperation between republican and provincial organs.

Through the activity of the Serbia LC Central Committee and the Vojvodina and Kosovo provincial committee LCs, the organs of the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations, it is necessary to urge the adoption of the agreed laws on questions of common interest and all other forms of cooperation in the sphere of education, culture, information, and so on.

The policies stress in particular that the Serbian LC Central Committee requires Communists to encourage the process of pooling the labor and resources of the organizations in the SR of Serbia with those in the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province and thus make a direct contribution to the faster economic development of Kosovo and to the strengthening of working class unity and the nations' and nationalities' equality.

The Serbia LC Central Committee thinks that during preparations for the next medium-term plan, a reexamination should be carried out concerning the present method of allocating and utilizing the funds from the SR of Serbia for encouraging faster development of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province and additional funds for the development of social services.

The volume of all the Republics' and Vojvodina's expenditures for the development of Kosovo should, in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, be set at the federation level, but funds allocated by associated labor organizations in the SR of Serbia should be channeled directly to the associated labor organizations in Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province. This is because this is a socialist autonomous province that is part of the SR of Serbia and whose development, like that of all its other parts, is of the greatest interest to SR of Serbia.

The policies go on to stress that the Kosovo LC and other sociopolitical organizations, and Communists in self-management organs and organizations, should develop intensive, concrete activity to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

A substantially greater contribution is needed from the SR of Serbia as a whole, from the Serbia LC Central Committee, from the Vojvodina and Kosovo LC provincial Committees and other sociopolitical organizations towards building up unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The Serbia LC Central Committee calls for a full contribution from the SR of Serbia towards promoting relations in the federation and for more effective activity by the federal organs; a fundamental critical analysis is also needed of the Republic's part in realizing joint interests in the federation. Calling for the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation, the Serbia LC resolutly rejects any attempt to establish bureaucratic centralism and unitarism, but it is also against republican and provincial isolationism and statism; particularist and separatist tendencies; manifestations of the weakening of the role of the federation and its origins; and against the failure to discharge the federal laws and the transformation of federation organs into some kind of interrepublican committees, which slows down and blocks the adoption of decisions and their execution, the Serbia LC Central Committee policies on the development of the political system stress, among other things.

SERBIA COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE MEETS

LD051205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the SR of Serbia Presidency said today at a session chaired by Dusan Ckrebic that in the defense organization of the territory results were achieved in preparations through the adoption and implementation of a development program for the mountainous region and other programs based on the republic's social plan for 1981-1985. The council said that it was necessary to continue development acceleration in this region by using resources to stimulate growth in the insufficiently developed areas and to give a special role to large-scale economic systems.

On further development of all-people's defense, the council cited reports that in all sociopolitical and intermunicipal regional communities, the set funds from social income of the republic's economy as a whole should continue to be guaranteed. These funds should be channelled primarily toward ensuring material and technical resources and modern weapons and military equipment for the needs of territorial defense; equipping civil protection with material and technical means, especially for personal and collective protection; mass training the population in defense and protection; and preparing continued commercial and social activities in the event of war.

Endorsing the Federal Secretariat for National Defense initiative that Armed Forces recruitment and appointments should still be transferred to the relevant socio-political and intermunicipal regional communities, the council expressed the view that this initiative ensures continued socialization, and more efficient and successful execution of these affairs.

The council also examined the effects of its conclusions on current issues of concern to the Federation of Reserve Officers and the question of realizing this organization's role in the selection of candidates for training as reserve officers and their preparation for the tasks of national defense and social self-protection. It was noted that these conclusions strengthened the activity of the organs and organizations of the Serbian Federation of Reserve Officers as a whole in most municipalities and intermunicipal regional communities, but that in some regions and municipalities this activity did not measure up. The council finalized conclusions on the realization of the role of this organization in the selection of candidates for training as reserve officers and preparation for the tasks of national defense and social self-protection. Acting within its brief and competence, the council also examined other current issues concerning development and implementation of the national defense system in the republic.

DOLANC VIEWS CHANGES IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU052024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, has taken part in the session of an expanded meeting of the Communal Committee of the LC of Vojvodina in Secanj. The discussion concerned ideopolitical questions of economic policy this year and the following year.

Speaking about the political system, Stane Dolanc stressed that precisely the socialist self-managing system has made it possible under the present complex economic conditions to overcome the difficulties and to achieve successes. Were there no Yugoslavia as we have it today, all our nationalities would be endangered and would disappear within 100 years, Dolanc states. He added that nobody would be enjoying national prosperity.

It is not the fault of the 1974 Constitution that the system has failed to flourish, Dolanc thought. According to him, we can develop the political system, but the worker must be the foundation of this development. Dolanc stressed that the constitutional norms guaranteeing the rights of workers in associated labor to decide on the fruits of present and past labor, or the constitutional norms about national equality and the rights of the republics and provinces cannot be subjected to revision.

The discussions about changes in our system, according to Dolanc create a political climate which is unnecessary at the present moment. Excessive occupation with changes could divert public opinion in a wrong direction. Our basic task is production, work, and responsibility. We can discuss changes, too, Dolanc added, but we must do it in a calm way, and first we must see what at this time is the most important thing for our society.

NATO WILLING TO WITHDRAW DEPLOYED MISSILES

LD052341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels, December 5 (TANJUG) -- The NATO defence ministers today, Wednesday, stated the readiness to withdraw the deployed U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe in the event the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the two superpowers proves successful.

In the official communique, the ministers specify as the condition for the withdrawal a U.S.-Soviet agreement on a balanced and verifiable arms reduction. They rule out any possibility of suspending in the meantime the deployment of U.S. missiles.

NATO today gave a new interpretation of the Rogers plan, a plan which has caused negative reactions in the East. It announced that the plan is only a supplement to the existing NATO strategy and that the member countries are yet to declare themselves on it.

The ministers adopted a plan of improving the NATO European military infrastructure at a cost of 8 billion dollars over the next six years. Half the funds will be provided by the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING VIEWED

LD060034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Defense Ministers Committee of the seven member-states of the Warsaw Pact, which has been in session in Budapest since Monday, ended its meeting this afternoon. Before leaving the Hungarian capital, the heads of the delegations were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and by the Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

The meagre communique released at the end of the consultative meeting contains nothing more than the names of the heads of the delegations and one could make an assessment of the general atmosphere at the consultative meeting only on the basis of the summing up speech by the Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege, which has been released. Czinege has not defined the subjects discussed at the Budapest meeting but he only spoke in sharp words about NATO and U.S. policy, and this he considered as the reason for pointing out the need to strengthen the defense readiness and ability and combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact. Czinege said that due to this the Warsaw Pact bears the great responsibility in the defense of the "socialist community" and of European and world peace so that any "adventurous attempt" by imperialists can be thwarted.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE LAOTIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041629 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to President Souphanouvong with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

On the occasion of the Lao national day, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a congratulations message to Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan.